

# Philanthropist

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother . . . . therefore is this distress come upon us.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer

WHOLE NO. 150.

# VOLUME I. NO. 51. NEW SERIES.

THE PHILANTHROPIST, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

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ANTI-SLAVERY.

From the Providence Journal. CORRESPONDENCE.

Providence, (R. I.) Nov. 27, 1828.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS: Dear Sir-The Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society has assigned to me the very agreeable duty of communicating to you a copy of the following resolutions, which were passed by a unanimous vote at the annual meeting of said Society, in this city, on the 18th inst. They are intended, sir, as an offering.

not of hollow forged smiles, And ceremonious compliment of phrase, But of the HEART SINCERE.'

We ask you to accept them as a slight testimony of our gratitude for your past services in the cause of human freedom, and of our joy at your re-election, by the Sons of the Pilgrims, to a seat in the Congress of the United States. We believe they express the feelings of every genuine friend of Republican Liberty in the land of Roger Williams. I am, dear sir,

with the highest respect, Your ob't. servant, OLIVER JOHNSON, Cor. Sec. R. I. A. S. Society. Hon. John Quincy Adams.

that his life and health may be preserved, that he right of petition and of free discussion, and as the determined opposer of all attempts to annex another slaveholding State to the Union.

Resolved, That with him we believe, 'that the Union will fall before slavery, or slavery fall before the Union.' We trust that it will be the latter,

opposition to slavery, while he is placed as a 'sen-'we will not expect from him consent, acquiescence, or compromise with the system, or any

Resolved, That with him, we solemnly declare, that as to slavery, 'unyielding hostility against it is interwoven with any patentan or our means, and resistance against it shall be heard, while the power of utterance remains, and shall never cease till the pitcher shall be broken at the fountain, the dust return to earth as it was, and the spirit unto thy servant depart in peace.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, Prov-

Washington, 13th Dec., 1838. SIR-The resolutions of the Rhode Island An ti-Slavery Society, communicated in your letter of the 27th ult., have been received with grateful acknowledgements-nor can I be insensible to the peculiar honor done me by the Society in declaring their approbation of my public conduct in the past, by adopting the identical language of the MAINE. pledge so recently given to my immediate constituents, for the future. At the age which I have attained, my promise imports little for the cause H. HAMP. to which I have solemnly devoted the short remnant of my political life.

No one attentive to the progress of our history as an independent nation, can fail to perceive that R. IsL. in the silent lapse of time, slavery, the very name of which our revolutionary fathers inflexibly excluded from the Constitution which was to secure to their posterity the blessings of Liberty, and which was tolerated only to give time for its extirpation, has been winding its cobweb thread round all our free institutions, till we have seen a free inhabitant of a free State delivered up to a dungeon and chains, upon false pretences-delivered up without the benefit of his habeas corpus-without the shield of a trial by his peers. Nor is this outrage upon all human freedom alone. We have seen this same demand advanced at the edge of the bowie knife, and with the threat of civil war, if denied. We have seen hanging denounced in the Senate of the United States, and assassination conspired by a public minister of our own abroad, against a champion of human liberty, for pointing the finger of merited execration against the breeder of slaves for sale. We have seen and IND. heard—but my pen refuses to trace the horrors which we are witnessing from day to day in the convulsive agonies of slavery, clinging to her human victims, and struggling to perpetuate her blessings, cemented with African-no, with our own native American blood.

'Non hee in feedera veni.' This was not the covenant to which we pledged our faith in the Declaration of Independence. The total and irreversible abolition of slavery was pledged in that compact by the appeal to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the truth of its self-evident axioms, The time and mode of emancipation were left to the conscience, the justice and humanity of the masters, but the breaking of the oppressor's chain N. CAR. was a virtual and tacit stipulation of that great charter of the race, binding upon every signer of that instrument, and upon all whom they represented, by obligations as indissoluble as that of the common Union substituted for the dissolved So. CAR. and discarded allegiance to a Sovereign beyond the seas. Such was undoubtedly the construction given by George Washington to the bond, and he accordingly emancipated his slaves by his last will. GA. The slaveholders of the present day vainly resort o his example as authority to them for holding slaves; but his authority is directly and most pointedly against them. Why did he by the last act of his life, by the act performed in the contemplation Lov. of the moment when he was to appear to answer before his Maker for his deeds—why should he at that awful moment dissolve all the bonds of servitude which he had held over every human being, and let the mall go free, but from the innate convic-

tion of his soul that freedom was their inalienable right? George Washington was thus, in the broadest and most comprehensive sense of the word, an ABOLITIONIST. So was Thomas Jefferson-and if KEN. the threat of hanging, openly uttered in the Senate of the United States, was any thing more than a brutum fulmen, a mere flourish of trumpets, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, were they now alive, and should dare to show their faces and to utter the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence within the State of South Carolina, would be hanged!-hanged in spite of the interposition of every government upon earth, including that of the Union.

I call to your attention the present words and deeds of exasperated and irresponsible multitudes, who know not what they do-of gentlemanly mobs who burn down convents, churches, school-houses, halls of freedom, who cast printing presses into the river, and speed the rifle ball to the heart of minister of Christ, who break up with insult and contumely peaceful assemblages of women, or who carry about them the Bowie knife, with Death to Abolition,' inscribed upon its blade. All this we have seen and heard-all this and more we daily see and hear in 'this land of the free and this home of the brave.' And what is the purpose of all this? To rivet the chains of unmitigated servitude upon three millions of our countrymen and upon their posterity to the end of time.

It is not the occasional ebullition of popular passions, however terrible or destructive, which constitutes the most remarkable contrast between the principles universelly recognized at the period of our revolution by its founders, and the slave holding doctrines of the present day. It is the perversion of intellect, the depravation of moral feeling, the degradation of man to the standard of the brute, which marks the American school of servile philosophy. Professors of, morals at Universities, Chancellors sworn to administer equity between men, Judges of Courts of Justice, Gov-

ernors and Senators of Sovereign States, now tell us that the Declaration of Independence was an imposture, that its self-evident truths were a pack Resolved, That we rejoice in the re-election of of cold-blooded and impudent lies; not one word John Quincy Adams, as a Representative to the of which was believed by those who signed the instrument and appealed to the Supreme Judge of the world for the proof of their sincerity. And what may again stand up in the Representatives' Hall of is it that has wrought this woful change? What but the nation, as the able and faithful defender of the that fatal drop of slavery intermingled in our primitive association, and which it was the intention of all at that times as soon as possible to extin-

The servile doctrines of the present day are incompatible with any system of Liberty. Just as far as the people of the free States submit to them, or acquiesce in them, just so far they suffer their Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain own liberties to be crippled and impaired. Were this venerable Patriot and Representative in his it possible for them to give way to the encrochments which for the last three or four years have tinel on the watch-tower of the nation,' and that been creeping upon them without a recoil, they would soon sink themselves into the most abject from the revolutionary stock have yet so degenerated. The fire of liberty burns yet, though with a flickering flame in Name to ashes the dastardly sophisms with which slavery would pollute our souls. I may not live to see the day, but I wait for it only to say with Simeon-Lord, now lettest thou

> I am, with great respect, sir. Your friend and fellow-citizen,

THE SECTIONAL AND PARTY BEARINGS OF THE GAG. We have been at some pains to dissect the votes

on the late gag resolution in the U. S. House of Representatives, and the following is the result, as accurately stated as our means of information. 1. IN FAVOR OF THE GAG. From the Northern States.

Democrats. Anderson, Fairfield, Parris. 3. Absent 1. Whigs. None. Absent 1.

Dem. Atherton, Cushman, Farrington, J. W. Williams, 4. Absent 1. MASS. None. VERMONT. None.

None. Dem. Holt, Phelps, Toucey, Whitdesey, 4.

Dem. Andrews, Bicknell, Birdsall. Brodhead, Cambreleng, De Graff, Gallup, Jackson, Jones, Kemble, Loomis, M'Lellan, Moore, Noble, Palmer, Parker, Pratt, Spencer, Taylor,

Titus (!), 20. Absent 3. Whigs. None. Ab. 3. Beatty, Buchanan, Fry, Ham mond, Hubley, Keim, Klingensmith, M'Clure, S. W. Morris, Paynter, Petriken, Reiley, Wagener, 13. Absent 3 Whigs. None. Ab. 3.

Dem. Chaney, Hamer, Hunter, Leadbetter, Webster, 5. Ab. 2. Whigs. Nane. None. Ab. 1 Dem. Dem. Casey, May, Snyder, a. Dem. Crary, 1. From the Slave States.

Dem. Howard, Kennedy, Thomas, 3. Ab. 1. Whigs. Dennis, Pearce, W. C. Johnson, 3. Ab. 1. Dem. Banks, Beirne, Coles, Craig, Dromgoole, J. GARLAND, HOPKINS, Jos. Johnson, Jones, J. M, Mason, Morgan, Rives, A. STUART, 13. Ab-

Whigs. R. M. T. Hunter, Mercer,(!) J. Robertson, Taliaferro, 4. Ab. 2. Dem. Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, M'Kay, Montgomery, 5. Whigs. Deberry, Graham, Rencher, Sawyer, Shepard, Shepperd, 6. Ab-

Dem. RICHARDSON, 1. Whigs. Campbell, Clowny, Elmore, Legare, Pickens, Rhett, Thompson, 7. Dem. Grantland, Haynes, Job, Jackson, Townes, 4. Ab. 4. Whigs. Dawson, 1. Dem. Chapman, Martin, 2. Whigs. Lyon, Lewis, 2.

Dem. None. Ab. 1 Whigs. R. Garland, H. Johnson, Dem. None. Whigs. None. Ab. 1. Dem. A. M'Clelland, Turney,

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1839.

Whigs. Carter, W. B. Campbell, Crockett, Maury, Shields, Stone, C. H. Williams, 7. Ab. 1. Dem. Murray, 1. Whigs. J. Calhoun, Graves, Hawes, Menifee, Rumsay, Southgate, J. White, Sherrod Williams, 8. Ab. 4. Dem. Harrison, 1. Ab. 1. Whigs. None. Dem. Yell, 1.

Whigs. None. II. OPPOSED TO THE GAG. From the Northern States. Dem. Davee, 1.

Whigs. Noyes, Robinson, 2. None Dem. J. Fletcher, 1. Whigs. Allen, Everett, Hall, Slade, 4. Dem. Parmenter, 1. Whigs. Adams, Borden, Briggs, Calhoun, Cushing, R. Fletcher, Grennell, Hastings, Lincoln, Reed, Saltonstall.

Dem. None. Whigs, Cranston, Tillinghast, 2. Dem. Haley, Ingham, 2. Whigs. None. Bronson, Edwards, Foster, Dem. Grav. Grant. 5.

Whigs. Childs, Clark, Curtis, Fillmore, Marvin, Mitchell, Peck, Putnam, Russell, 9. Dem. None. Whigs. Ayerigg, Halstead, Maxwell, Randolph, Stratton, Yorke, 6

Dem. Sheffer, 1 whigs. Darlington, Davies, Henry, McKennan, Naylor, Potts, Sergeant, Tolland, 5. Dem. Duncan, 1. whigs. Alexander, Allen, Bond, Cof-

fin, Corwin, Giddings, Goode, Harper, Mason, C. Morris, Ridgeway, 11. Dem. None. whigs. Dunn, Ewing, W. Graham, Herrod, Rariden, A. S. White, 6. None. None.

From the Slave States. Dem. None. whigs. Milligan, 1. whigs. Bouldin, 1. Bell, J. L. Williams, 2. whigs. whigs. Word, 1. Dem. Crabb, 1

Northern members in favor of the Gag. Dem. 53. Slaveholders in favor of the Gag. Dem. 33

Northern members opposed to the Gag. Whigs 60

Total 72 Slaveholders opposed to the Gag. Total ABSENT. Northern Democrats Slaveholding Democrats

Total absent.

It will thus be seen that, while not one Northern Whig voted in favor of the gag, no less than FORTY SLAVEHOLDING Whigs voted to put the padlocks upon the lips and hearts of a million of freeborn Americans. And is it to secure the unity of such a party that so many Whig and stifle their own convictions of duty and sena union, and dash it in pieces like a potter's ves-

But what shall we say of the bastard Democra cy of the Free States, which is loud in favor of equal rights, and justice to the working men, and yet will, with its own hands, shut the door of ac cess to the friends of the southern laborer, and trample on the sacred guaranties with which the Constitution has sustained the grand instrument of reform-the voice of the people. For the sake of securing the votes of the slaveholders in favor of the Sub-Treasury, FIFTY-THREE FREE REPRESENTATIVES of northern free nen have sold themselves to political infamy.

Of the fifty-three northern Democrats who vo ted for the last gag, only thirteen have yet received permission of the people to re-occupy the seats they have thus disgraced. They are, Messrs. Anderson, Me.; Jackson, Jones, Kemble, N. Y.; Beatty, Hammond, Keim, S. W. Morris, Petriken, Wagepor. Pa.; Leadbetter, Ohio; Casey, Ill.; and Crary, Mich.; while Messrs. Atherton, Cushman Farrington, and Williams of N. H.; Holt, Phelps Toucey and Whittlesey, of Conn., have yet to pass the ordeal of the people, and we cannot doubt will be suitably remembered AT THE POLLS. The vote on Pinckney's gag was 117 to 68. majority 49; Hawes' 115 to 57, maj. 58; Patton's 122 to 74, maj. 48; and on Atherton's 126 to 78,

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. Debate in the House of Representatives.

MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1838. Mr. Grennell, of Massachusetts, having presented a me-norial from citizens of Nantucket, praying, among other bings, for the establishment of the usual international relations with the Republic of Hayti, and the memorial having (on account of its praying also for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia) been laid upon the table nder the order recently made-Mr Wise rose to ask that the question of reception be pu

in regard to this petition.

The Chair stated that it was too late, the me ing already been received, and laid on the table, Mr Wise said he had risen as soon as he heard the ents of the memorial.

After a good deal of colloquial explanation and trance with the Chair. Mr Wise moved to reconsider the order of the House by which so much of the memorial as referred to the establish ment of international relations with Hayti had been referred

to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

The reading of the memorial having been called for, i fairs) suggested to Mr Wise that he had better acquiesce in the reference of this part of the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was not a new case, Several simiver been reported on. This would take a similar course; it

Mr Grennell said the paper proposed no amalgamation, either wholesale or retail; it was a respectful petition from citizens of Massachusetts, whose voice the country was bound

would lie over, under a rule of the House.

M. Reed, of Massachusetts, presented another memorial of similar tenor, and moved that so much of it as related to relations with the Republic of Hayti be referred to the Com mittee on Foreign Affairs,

Mr Wise objected to the reception of the memorial.

Mr Adams demanded the yeas and nays, which were or

Mr Adams inquired whether the question of reception The Chair said it was.

Mr Adurs. Then I wish to assign some reasons why the paper should be received. I am not prepared, at this time to discuss that question in the manner I could desire, not having anticipated that the question would be raised; but the reception of the memorial was giving rise to debate, i

ought not, under the rule, to lic over!

The Chair said not. The reception of a memorial was one thing, its disposition when received was another. After it was received, if it occasioned debate, it must lie over; but the question of reception was debateable, and might now be debated.

why the memorial ought to be received. And the first is, because the matter prayed for is a proper subject of petition, and there is no substantial reason against receiving the petition. Notwithstanding all that has transpired in this House for the last four years in relation to petitions on slavely and kindred subjects, there is still a general principle well estab-lished, and which I hope will survive, and it is this: that petitions are always to be received unless there are strong until a late period in our history, has been held most sacred by the people of the United States. So sacred was it considered, that, when the Constitution was formed and adopted, without containing any special provision for the presen vation and protection of that right, this right of petition ne of the first that was secured in the ame instrument, which were afterwards adopted by the States. It would have been a sacred right if it had not been expressed either in the amendments or in the original instrument; it would still have existed in the People of the United States. It is a right which belongs to all nations, whether free or en-slaved. The most despotic Governments on earth do not deny it to their subjects. The Sultan of Turkey himself dare not refuse it to the humblest slave in his empire. But the Constitution of the United States being formed on the principles of liberty, and having om itted (probably for that very reason) to make any special provision on the subject, an amendment was, as I have said, called for by the People of all the States, and, among one of the first items, is this. There it stands. And when Congress was, for the first time, organized under the Constitution, and adopted rules for its government, what rule did it adopt in regard to the presentaorganization of the House should be the reception of the pe-titions of the People. And I say, if objection is made to the receiving of any particular petition, the reasons must be strong and cogent against it. And I say, further, to my friend from Virginia, that if he has no other reason against the reception of this memorial than that it proposes amalga-mation, I hope the House will say that that is no reason at there not enough of amalgamation in his own State? Let him go and look at the color of a part of the People of Vir-

ginia, and, indeed, of all the Southern States, and then con two kinds of amalgamation. There is one 1: 1 which I be united in holy matrimony, (as is well understood, I be-lieve, in both Houses at this time.) And there is another, which is not sanctioned by the law. And it would be an inquiry worthy of the philosophic spirit of this House, what portion of that amalgamation which is so common in Virginia and the Southern States is licensed by law, and what por-

ion is unlicensed.

Here the Chair called Mr Adams to order, as departing rom the subject of debate.

M: Adams. The gentleman said this amounted to amalgamation. I am answering that objection; and I say that, if it did amount to amalgamation, that is no reason why we

But what does the gentleman mean by saying that to es such as the Republic of the United States and the Republic ourse is there even here, in this country, with the black se vereign and independent Government of Africa? How any slaves are every year imported, directly or indi Whenever these are brought away, there is a commercial in tercourse with the sovereign States of Africa, where slavery is established by law, and the sale of slaves is a lawful act cure the unity of such a party that so many Whig and where you have no right to go to inquire whether the politicians are ready to bury their own principles, act is legal or not. It is, indeed, true that you have constiduted the purchase of slaves piracy, though you have denied timents of humanity? God will frown upon such that Congress has a right to prohibit the very same traffic a union, and dash it in pieces like a potter's yes.

The Chair again called Mr Adams to order. The que

very wide from that subject.

Mr Adams. Well, sir: all the argument which the gen leman from Virginia brought against the reception of this memorial was, that commercial intercourse with Hayti would amount to amalgamation. I am answering that objection and I say, first, that, if it did, that is no good reason against receiving the petition; and I say, secondly, that it does not. While you have an actual commercial intercourse with the States of Africa, where slaves may be openly bought and sold, have you no power to establish national commercial relations with the Republic of Hayti, where they may not be? Does the gentleman wish us to say we will have no inter-course with a free republic of blacks, but we will have intercourse with black States, where slavery is permitted! Com-mercial intercourse with a land of slavery is right and proper, but with a land of freemen! no, no; it amounts to amalga-

I have a further reason why this memorial should be received. I have, among various petitions committed to my charge to present to this House, from my own State and others, one from the gentleman's own State of Virginia, God bless her! with the same demand, viz. that the Republic of Hayti should be acknowledged by our Government, and that a profitable commercial intercourse should be established between the two countries. It is a duty I owe to the memorialists to demand that the House receive their memorial.

There is another reason: I state it as a fact that for a

There is another reason: I state it as a fact that, for a umber of years, you have had citizens preferring large claims for indemnity for spoliations by the former Government of Hayti, when it was a monarchy under Christophe, the lat King or Emperor. That sovereign had all the propensition of monarchical Government; he made free with the vesse Aing of Emperor. That sovereign had an the propersiate of monarchical Government; he made free with the vessels and cargoes of our citizens, he seized and confiscated them without remoise. The persons thus despoiled appealed to the Government of the United States for its interposition to enable them to recover their property; and an informal agent was sent out to Christophe to demand reparation. The Emthat some court of ours, in the district of one of my friends be hind me, had seized some property of his, & that he had taken American property only in the way of retaliation; and when the United States should restore to him what those courts in chants who were trading in the ports of his country, and whose ships he seized in those ports. These claims have been outstanding now for twenty years; and the claimant have as goed a claim as any that comes before this House have as good a claim as any una comes before this 110use. They have been petitioning the executive to obtain the reatoration of their property, but in vain. And what is the reason? Christophe was dethroned and afterwards, I believe, committed suicide. The Government became a Republic; committed suicide. The Government became a Republic; and to that Republic we sent one or more agents from the Government of the United States, who renewed its claim on the Government of Hayti, as the successor of Christophe. And what has been the answer received? I can speak with certainty as to what it has been; what it may be now, I know not; but I hope the House will allow an inquiry; I presume it is a continual claim. It is in the knowledge of the Executive, and can as easily be obtained as the answer to the inquiry proposed this morning by the gentleman from Penn Government of the United States, who renewed its claim on the Government of Hayti, as the successor of Christophe. And what has been the answer received? I can speak with certainty as to what it has been; what it may be now, I know not; but I hope the House will allow an inquiry; I presume it is a continual claim. It is in the knowledge of the Executive, and can as easily be obtained as the answer to the inquiry proposed this morning by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Fry.) Some years since, an informal agent

was sent to the President of the new Republic, President Boyer, with the demand for indemnity. He was met at the threshold, and was asked for his regular commission from the Government of the United States to the Government of Hayti. He had none to show; and why not? Because the United States did not recognise the Government of Hayti as United States did not recognise the Government of Hayti as that of a free and independent State. At that time there might be some reason for our refusal to do so, because the French Government had pretensions to the possession of th island, and considered its inhabitants as rebels. They, how ever, claimed to be sovereigns; and it was deemed that the recognition of their Government could not be made without incurring the danger of a quarrel with France. But since then France herself has recognised her independent has Great Britain; and among the States of the civilized world, we, I believe, stand alone in refusing to do so. The agent, when he presented the demand, was told, very politely, by an able and learned Secretary of State, that he could United States until his Government was recognised; bu with the assurance that, if that was done, all attent be given to our claims. That was the state of things years Since, I believe, the claim has been again presented and I have seen, from the papers, that some one has beer sent there to perform the functions of a consul. How it has been possible to appoint a consul to a Government, and yet not to a knowledge that Government, I suppose the Executive can tell, if the House will inqure. But, so it is, a per-son has been sent to Hayti as a consul, though he had not even a letter to the Haytien Secretary of State. And I have seen it stated that, in the intercourse between him and that officer, it was intimated, as a sort of compromise, that if the American Secretary of State would but give him a letter to the Haytien Secretary of State, addressed to him officially under his title as such, all attention should be given to ou heavy duty, now imposed on articles coming from the Uni-ted States, should be removed. Here, then, is the direct and mportant interest of the commercial community totally bar ed by your refusal to do what all the rest of the world has

done, and which you are bound to do by the law of nations. The existence of a Government does not depend on the co or of the skin, but on the fact that it is indepen in the pale of civilized nations. If it is, it has a right to demand recognition by all other Governments. That is all that Huyti asks. If you grant it, there is every reason to believe that an important commercial intercourse will be estab-lished, and that your claimants will be indemnified without will have an unquestionable right to do. before you. I hope the House will put an end to the ever

Mr. Speaker, I hope and trust the memorial will be recei-ed. This is not the only one which contains this request. lasting agitation which gentlemen say must arise on all ques tions of this sort, by the recognition of Hayti. Why should revent her from being an independent Republic. . The conequence will be that you will stand in the tions alone, with the surly, sulky refusal to acknowledge a Republic as free and independent as yourselves. For what eason? Will the recognition do any harm? Do you not ee that in the other islands there is a question as important —that of universal emancipation—and that is proclaimed close at your doors? Can you prevent that? There they re, with all their slaves emancipated. In three or four years more the same state of things will prevail throughout the whole Archipelago. Yes; including the islands of both Spain and France. All this is at hand; it is coming upon you; lament it or not. As a friend of mine once said, behind me, (Mr. Cambreleng.) it will come. You might as well hope to stop the cataract of Niagara; it will be; and you will

he forced to recognise it.

Here the Chair interposed, and intimated to Mr. A. that these remarks were not in order, not pertaining to the ques-

tion before the House.

Are Adams. I was inquiring whether there were any reason why you should not recognise the existence of a Republic, which is free and independent, whether you acknowledge her or not.
The Chair. That subject is not now before the House:

he question is on the reception of a memorial.

Mr Adams. I know that: and I think that, in arguing the question of reception. I am in order to show that the hing prayed for in the petition is proper in itself: and that therefore there is no reason to refuse the reception of the pe-tition on account of what it prays for. I contend that the main reason for which any one can rightly object to the reit contains: and the real objection, in this case, is from the dan-ger that may ensue to a certain portion of this country from a recognition of Haytion independence. Therefore, I argued to show that the petition was reasonable in its object, since that object involved the interest of the whole commercial community, and that all the danger apprehended by the gentleman from Virginia is idle. These were my reasons. I am not going to enter into the merits of the subject. I trust se will decide that the memorial shall be received and And here I will reply to the remarks of the honorable

hairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, (Mr. Howard.) It is true he came to the same conclusion, but I can-not concur in his reasons for it. He told the gentleman om Virginia (Mr. Wise) that he need be under no appre ensions in sending this memorial to that committee, for would remain buried among its files, and never be heard of again. Now, I hope it will be referred to that committee and that they will recommend that its prayer be granted. It is important to the interests of the coun It is important to the interests of the country. When it is received, I do not know but I should, indeed, prefer that it be referred to a select committee, and not to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, because the chairman has said that now, as on former occasions, it will never be looked into. I hope, if it goes there, that it will be considered; and I here chaletition. I call on him to give reasons why its prayer ought It is not the question of abolition. It has no more to do with abolition than the Northeastesn boundry question has. It is question of the recognition of a sovereign, independent Re-public, which has, for years, been known as such to all the ence, and can only injure your own citizens,

one of my objections to the reception of this petition. I will now endeavor to state others. I did, indeed, take the oportunity, though I believe it was not then strictly in orde o say what was my great objection, and that was, that the emorial prays for national amalgamation with a black Reublic. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) him: I mean just the same thing as is meant by social amal-gamation. To be more explicit, I say that these petitions for establishing relations with Hayti are part and parcel of abolition; nay they form parts of the abolition petitions them-selves. I want no better evidence of the fact than this very memorial discloses. I will read it. [Here Mr. Wise read the memorial.] Here are three distinct petitions: one for abelition of slavery in the District, one against admitting slave States, and the third for this establishment of national lations with Hayti. I read all, that I may show to my laveholding brethren that this is but part and parcel of the English scheme, set on foot by Garrison, to bring abolition as near to us as possible. They want us to recognise an in surrectionary Republic on our Southern coast; that is, th substance of the prayer of these very peaceful and very amiable petitioners. Can any gentleman doubt the fact that this whole thing is a part of the abolition scheme? You have by your resolution said, in effect, that it is constitution al to abolish slavery in this District; and——

order to refer to that subject.]

I will not refer to it; but I will say that, although it may be perfectly legitimate in the abstract to hold national relations with Hayti as a foreign independent Power, yet you t is urged as a means to an ulterior purpose which is un-

or of Government. If the object of the prayer is that Go empt the abolition of slavery, I contend that it oretend it ought to be received, because the

The Chair again reminded Mr. Wise that he der in referring to the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Wise. My argument is, that you cannot receive this nemorial, because its ulterior object is not constitutional. Can there be a stronger argument? I will read a petition and if I see from its contents that it is for what I cannot to I will return it—respectfully, if it is couched in res language; if it is insulting to Southern Representat will return it insultingly, indignantly. This is the course of every man in private life. We are the Representatives of a delegated and a limited Government; and, when we are saked to do a thing, we are first to look into our Charger and told that this is not legitimate reasoning? The right of petition is not absolute and unconditional, as the gentleman seems to suppose; it is modified—modified by the Constitu-tion—modified by the state of things in a particular part of

the county—modified by the mutual relations of the States—modified by the peculiar condition of our Southern People. The gentleman from Massachusetts goes on the ground that the right is inherent, absolute, unconditional, unrestricted, unmodified in any way, as if there were nothing to limit it either in theory or in practice. Why, let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, why shall all that is inflamma-ble be thus continually kindled into a flame by petitions askbe required of the gentleman from Mass vain a thing as to pour in petitions upon this House praying Congress to do what Congress has no right to do? The whole question is a question of power. The main argument on which we appose the reception of petitions on the subject of abolition is the want of power in Congress to abol-

The Chair reminded Mr. W. that all petitions on that subject were at once laid on the table. The present petition had relation to the recognition of Hayti; and there was nothe abolition of slavery.

Mr Wise. I read the whole.

The Chair. True; but all which relates to abolition has been laid on the table. It is only so much as relates to Hayi which is now before the House. right of abolition on this memorial. Mr. Wise. I am demonstrating that petitions of this

kind come within the spirit of petitions for abolition; they are part and parcel of abolition,
The Chair. There is nothing in the terms of the mer

rial on the subject of abolition, and you may not, on that ground, evade a rule of the House.

Mr. Wise. The gentleman says that my argument against the reception of this memorial is, that it amounts to amalgamation, and he inquires of me whether there is not enough of amalgamation in my own State of Virginia? [Mr. W. derstood to say, I will not regard this question, coming from I will reply, no: there is no amalgamation in Virginia. laws, her morals, her policy, and her people, all forbid, abhor, detest it. They will war against it here. And when the rampart of the Constitution fails to be a defence, they will change the field of battle to their own soil, and use weapons than words. The subject is far too serious for retort or taunt. So far as the gentleman meant to allude to another species of amalgamation, which he considered as a reproach to my people, let me tell him it is not Virgini one, or slaveholders alone, who are concerned in it. Mr. W. here again dropped into so low a key as to be inau though appearing to speak with very great earnestness ampointed application.] I believe with the gentleman from for their knowledge on that subject, and perhaps the Repre-sentatives of slaveholders would not suffer in comparison with their Northern brethren. I wondered, while th Great Cressings in Kentucky. [A laugh.] The Chair called Mr. Wise to order,

Mr. Wise. I am upon amalgamation. [A laugh.] The centleman tells us we have commercial intercourse with a land of slaves. He alludes, I suppose, to the slavetrade. The gentleman from Massachusetts knows full well that he does not argue fairly when he styles the slave-trade "commercial The Chair interposed.

Mr. Wise. The gentleman from Massachusetts spoke

The Chair. Yes; but the Chair called him to order. It not in order to debate any subject relating to slavery.

Mr. Wise. Well, sir. The gentleman said that the ed, because it was necessary to establish commercial rela-tions with Hayti. It was wrong to refuse relations with a tand of freemen, which we permitted with a land of slaves. I reply, that the Government has set its face, against what he calls commercial relations with the African States; it does not recognise that trade as a lawful commercial relation; but all the States, slaveholding and non-slaveholing, have proounced it piracy. As to commercial relations with Hayti, we can conduct them as they have been conducted heretofore. There is no need of recognising a Government of insurrectionists, a nation of slaves, who rose and cut their masters' throats, for the sake of establishing new commercial re-lations with them. We are told of the spoilations by Christophe, and that no reparation will be made till we recognise the black Republic. Sir, there are national remedies other than recognition. There is such a thing as war. We can, f necessary, compel this indemnity. There is no necessity for a recognition which is at open war with the inter feelings of a portion of own people. The amount of these claims cannot be very great. The seizure was of private property, it is a fair subject for letters of marque and re-

The gentleman tells us that our agent was arrested at the threshold for want of a regular commission. Yes, sur; and shall the South, for a paltry sum due for seizures, ay, for a sum equal to the whole value of Hayti, and of the United States to boot, be compelled to yield those great considera-tions which are vital to her safety? We abstained before, it seems, for fear of a quarrel with France. And pray how long is it since France recognised this black Republic of Hayti? Four years, or thereabouts, Yet now, when abolition rages, now, for the first time, we hear that we must recognise, because France has recognised her. We refused, before, on account of the pernicious example, and out of deference to the feelings and peculiar relations of the South; and would the example be less dangerous now! Sir, it would be a fear-ful example now, when England is freeing her colonial

Mr. Wise. Why, sir, the gentleman from Massachusetts got out all he wanted to say about the same thing. [A

The Chair. It was not in order, and the Chair interposed,
Mr. Wise, I say we abstained before out of deference to
the South; and shall we recognise now, when the march of
abolition has reached the colonial possessions of Great Bri-

The Chair again checked Mr. Wise. Mr. Wise. We are called to recognise the insurred

those now in power in this black Republic are slaves, who cut their masters' throats. Christophe himself was an incut their masters' throats. Christophe himself was an insurrectionist and a revolutionist. Their Government has the stamp of such an origin. And will any gentleman tell me now that slaves, aided by an English army—(and it is consolatory to think, when we are threatened by abolitionists with having our throats cut at the South, that these slaves in St. Domingo, though ten to one in number, never could have succeeded in insurrection but for the aid of a British army)—ought to be recognised by this Government, and that their being such is no good argument against it? Why, sir, what would be said should we do such a thing after all the events we have lately witnessed? No: it is the abolition spirit from the resolution you have recently adopted, and I contend we have lately witnessed! No: it is the abolition spirit that, on the same principle, you may as well reject this memorial, as you would a memorial praying for abolition; because its ulterior object is unconstitutional and illegal. You have received and laid all such petitions on the table. I go further, and insist that this memorial shall not be received.

And, now, as to the right of passition. The sentlement to several series of several series.

to show that this movement The gentleman says that ecognize Hayti, because she is whether we recognize her or no; declared in all the West India d has begun it; and that, lament wh There will still be a garrison at our tack the south. And am I called to Does the gentleman from Massachusetts him in such schemes! If he does, he wofally disappointed. All this goes to disture our and endanger our safety. Hament it, and, lamenting ist. I will resist it to the last ditch. I will resist it will reaist. I will res at it to the last ditch. I will resist it at the threshold, and at every subsequent step, till arm and voice shall fail. Indeed! and because Prance was compelled to yield and recognize insurrectionary negroes who murdered her subjects at St. Domingo, are we, we of the south, to yield also! and not only to yield, but to aid those who would effect our destruction! That is the question now put to slaveholders in this House and out of it. I believe with the gentleman, that it is competent for this Government to treat for the recognition of a foreign Power, and that without regard to mere color; for we have recognised nations of a different color already, and more than one; but we stand in a different relation towards Hayti. This is the only body of men who have emancinated the mere very bottchering their men who have emancipated the selves by butchering their masters. They have long been free, I admit; yet, if they had been free for centuries—if Time himself should confront had been free for centuries—if Time himself should confront me and shake his hoary locks at my opposition, I would say people, than I can owe to mouldy prescription, however ancient—than I owe, or can owe, to all past acts whatever.

Mr. GRENNELL here moved an adjournment;

And the House adjourned.—National Intelligencer.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist.

MORE KIDNAPPING,

A few days since, I called at a humble dwelling, the very outside of which bespoke the poverty within. As I entered, my attention was arrested by the disconsolate looks of a mother and two little children, one aged six years, and the other three. Their looks betrayed their wounded spirits. A few mornings since, they were seated around the table with the husband and father, cheerful and happy. But now, how changed! The husband went to his business, but he knew not that he left his wife and children, to see them no more! The day passed, and night came, but the sound of the footsteps of the laborer, returning to his home, -were not heard. The last shilling was spent, and the last stick of wook was consuming. et their wretchedness stayed not the "bony hand of poverty," neither did the pinching cold say, it The wife went in pursuit of her husband, and at length found his employer, from whom she learned the blood-chilling news! He had not been removed by death. No. Had this been the case, she might have consoled herself with the thought that it was the affliction of a merciful Father who does all things well. But now she can dopt the language of a mother, (whose children had been torn from her embrace by a slave trader.) in reply to a woman who endeavored to console her by telling her that she had buried all of her chil-"Ah!" said she, "If my children were only dead, I would not shed a tear," -she too could say give my children, LIBERTY OR DEATH.

et those, who think Ohio ought to respond to the demands of Gov. Clark, read the following, and then say, whether the Legislature of this State should make it a penal offence to give a morsel of bread to a poor man, who has been crawling along to keep soul and body together, that he may breath ree air before he is gathered to his fathers,

Week before last, Alexander Johnson was taken from this city without a trial, and claimed as a runsway slave. Such was the profound secreey with which it was done, that it was very difficult to ascertain any thing about it. Johnson has been known here for 7 or 8 years. About 5 years ago he was employed by Mr. Rice of this city for whom he worked two years. Previous to this, he was employed by Hartwell and Lawrence. Mr. Rice says he was here five years without molestation or some months past he has been living near Portsmouth, and about four weeks since, he came to this city on a provision boat. Thos. Barnes, the Pilot, got offended with Johnson while on his way, knocked him down, with an axe helve, and said, if he was in a slave state he would kill kim. After they arrived here, Johnson assisted in unloading the boat, and in disposing of the apples and potatoes. A man from Ky. went to Barnes' Grocery, bought some apples and told Barnes to send hem down to the ferry. Johnson was employed to carry them down. There was a company from Covington, headed by Mr. Grant, the Mayor, in readiness to receive him as soon as he stepped on board. Rev. Mr. Holmes, (I believe of this city.) and Mr. Grav of Covington saw Johnson taken and I have heen told remonstrated against it. Look at the facts that establish at least the pro

ability that he was free. Barnes, by his own confession, was for a few weeks a slave driver; and, as he was offended with ohnson, we may reasonably suppose he is not too good to do such dirty work. Besides, Barnes told one young man, that he was the cause of his being taken, and should probably get a part of the re-ward. (Though since there has been a little stir about it, he denies having had any agency in the matter.) Mr. Grant told me that Johnson was once arrested in Lebanon, this State, tried and acquitted. He said that he was acquitted, because the claim ant could not prove him a slave for life. Others say, that he had been known longer in this State than he was represented as having been absent from his masters. Ben Smith, Jones and Knox of this city, pursued him to Lebanon. Some or all that had an agency in arresting him at Lebanon were held to bail for their appearance at court for

attempting to kidnap.

Again, if he was a slave and could be proven to one, why was it necessary to smuggle him across the river to a slave State? Have we no Consta les in Cincinnati that will arrest "runaway human cattle?" Have we no Justices willing to deliver up fugitives? Our Kentucky neighbors must have forgotten the case of Frank Irwin, a free man of color, that was give up by a Justice of the Peace in this city. But there is a cause for taking him to Covington for trial. The law of this State supposes every person free, until proved a slave; but the law of Kentucky presumes every colored man a slave, until he is proved free. And let me ask, what chance a man stands for proving himself free in a land of strangers, with no power to send for witnesses or affidavits? By the law of Kentucky, Johnson can be kept one year and one day in jail. waiting for his master, and if no one claims him, what then? Returned to his wife and children? No: SOLD TO PAY HIS JAIL FEES!!

> For the Philanthropist. NEW SOCIETY.

Putnam County. O. Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the friends mediate Emancipation, was held at the house of Jas. Turner, Pleasant township, Putnam county, Ohio, on Monday, Dec. 10, 1838. Meeting opened with prayer by Judge Macardy, of Findlay, Ohio. An address delivered by S. Guthrie. It was then resolved, to form an Anti-Slavery Society: Whereupon Jas. Turner, was appointed

President and S. Guthrie, Secretary of the meet-The following Constitution was then adopted

That part of the Constitution which is not of parcular interest is omitted.

Art. 1st. 'Phis Society shall be called the Putnam County, Anti-Slavery Soriety.

Art. 5th. The object of this Society, shall be o promote by all laudable christian effort, the cause of immediate Emancipation of all the slaves of this land, and to this cause we pledge our most cordial and united support.

The Constitution was then subscribed by ten of those present, who proceeded to elect John A. Beam, President, Wm. Turner, Jas. A. Combs, E. B. Fi ch, Vice Presidents, Jas. Turner, Treasurer, F. C. Fitch, Recording Secretary and S. Guthrie, Corresponding Secretary.

Resolved, 'That the proceedings of this meeting,

be signed by the President and Secretary, and a copy sent to the Philanthropist for publication. JAS. TURNER, Pres't.

S. GUTHRIE, Sec'ry. HEAR THE OTHER SIDE,

The following is an extract of a letter addressed to the editor by a friend in Hudson, Lorain county, Ohio .- Ep. Phis.

"And now, my dear sir, will you permit me to present a few thoughts in regard to the prospects and duties of Abolitionists.

As a man-a citizen-a christian-and a miniser of the gospel, I feel a deep interest in the sucress of Emancipation, and have for years. Having been a member of the society, and not shunning to talk, or preach, or pray for its success, and have witnessed with gratitude its successful progress, feeling confident, with the blessing of God, of its ultimate triumph. The recent political aspect of the cause, however, excites, in me, fears-not from its enemies, but its friends. It appears to me that any effort to make the adoption of the Abolition creed, in its technical form, a test of eligibility to office, by vote of Abolitionists, must and will, result in the organization of a third party, subject to all the folly and demagoguism of a political party, and will share the fate of the Anti-Masonic organization-one that was directed against an infamous institution, but not in the best

No man of any party, should receive support for any office, who is so ignorant of, or so recreant to, the fundamental principles of liberty, as not to advocate the right of free discussion-of petition-and theoretically and practically oppose mobs and Lynch-law.

No man can join in the popular clamor against Abolitionists, without indirectly encouraging unlawful acts; -and self-respect should induce us to withhold our votes from such men.

When, however, we have advanced thus far, i occomes us to pause. The moment we demand assent to our abolition creed, as a prerequisite for securing our votes, we virtually, whether we intend it or not, declare that a correct creed on this point, is the qualification, for want of which nothing will atone, and make it a test of political partizan-

In vain do we hope to secure the votes of one party or the other, in such a case—it is hoping, that a small minority can secure, between conflicting sentiments, a majority of votes, for a member of a third party.

Now, sir, as a general rule, this can never be occasional election, but nothing more. On the meddling, confident, presumptuous, and intolerant contrary, if we demand an unflinching adherence to the great principles of liberty—free discussion. right of petition, and respect for the laws, with respectful treatment from candidates, we accomplish much, and truth, under God will accomplish the educated should be universal. The first care of a

Again, 99-100 of the Abolitionists sympathize in the main, with the Whigs; and though they keenly feel the taunts and scoffs of the Courier & Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, Cincinnati Whig. they have nothing to hope by going over to the Administration party. Nor can they be induced to absorb themselves so wholly in this one opic, as to lose sight of others.

Any attempt, therefore, on your part, or that of thers to browbeat them for an honest adherence to their political predilections, and to erect the bedstead of Procrustes, on which to square the opinions of the Abolitionists of Ohio, will only divide our ranks, and cool your friends towards

the Philanthropist. I can easily perceive, my dear sir, how easy it is for this topic, to become in your mind, one of ALL absorbing interest; and I can see, with equal cleraness, that neither you nor any one else, can make it such in the minds of 9-10ths of the real

Abolitionists. I would therefore recommend to you, and my self, much care, caution, and kind feeling; no overstraining,-no overpressing the subject; as you would present a firm unbroken front, and gather in adherents as you press forward.

Far am I, dear sir, in writing thus, from atempting to dictate to you; but I cannot but think, lieve it a mistake, to say that the instructions there that a full knowledge of the real state of feeling in this region, will lead to the adoption of the sentiment I have attempted to present before you. I hoje and pray that while Providence is favoring sion, and are such as are generally intelligible to our cause, we may not, by rash zeal, perform a the free part of the audience, comprehending all suicidal act, which will only disgrace ourselves, grades of intellectual capacity, they will not be and cause the enemies of the cause to triumph in unintelligible to slaves. I doubt whether this be

view of our divisions. Yours, with respect, &c." We find no fault with the spirit of the foregoing etter, except as displayed in the paragraph, in which the editor of the Philanthropist is accused of having attempted to browbeat Abolitionists. attempted to browbeat Abolitionists. But, while we browbeat none, we shall not be browbeaten; we never yet were amenable to threats; we cannot be intimidated from the performance of what we believe, duty, by the threat that our friends may "cool" in their regard for us. If they choose to grow cold, we cannot help it. If they at any time, feel aggrieved, they know that they can have a hearing in our columns. If they do not incline to redress their grievances in this way, they can discontinue their subscriptions. We would do much to secure their good will; but we shall never, by the blessing of God, sacrifice one jot or tittle of our independence, to please any one.-ED. PHIL.

## EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Mount Vernon, Dec. 24, 1838. "One word in reference to the present state of our question. The general ground taken by the abolition papers, I approve, but I have been exeedingly afraid, that in their zeal to bring aboliionists up to the performance of their political duties, the moral bearings of the question would, in a measure, be lost sight of, the spirit and slang who are unacquainted with the institution seem to of party feelings deface their columns, and the most devout of their readers be grieved, thrown off, disheartened. The moment aman, or any set of men, of the station in which his providence has placed advocate any cause, however noble, sacred, or holy, for party spirit, that moment they begin to labor adapted to their performance; that he will make with polluted hands; and instead of pushing the allowance for all imperfection of knowledge, and cause forward, they are hanging on weights. I the absence of the usual helps and motives which verily believe that slavery can never be abolished lead to self-correction and improvement. The in this country by the instrumentality of truth, un- degradation of morals relates principally to loose til abolitionists, as a body, perform their political notions of honesty, leading to petty thefis; to falseduty. Truth, in order to be efficient must not hood and to licentious intercourse between the

must abolitionists be brought up to this duty? Is where entertained, that they are universal, or that it by borrowing the style, invective, vulgar appeals, and mode of argumentation adopted by the political parties of the day? I trow not. Throw all this to the winds, or rather bury it deep, that its stench pollute not our moral atmosphere. Let abolitionists be urged to be true to their principles at the polls, by the same kind of reasoning and motives that begat in them their abhorrence of slavery-truths and motives as lasting and weigh. lant, and interested superintendence which is ex- burden, but an acquisition to her owner; his supty as eternity. Let them be shown that they are standing not merely in the Thermopylo of their ces of greater magnitude-even if they were discountry, but of the world. I have mentioned this subject, not because I

have seen any thing particularly objectionable in the Philanthropist, &c.

JUDGE HARPER'S DEFENCE OF SLAVERY. (Continued.)

The slave is cut off from the means of intellectual, moral and religious improvement, and in consequence his moral character becomes depraved, and he addicted to degrading vices. The slave recieves such instruction as qualifies him to discharge the duties of his particular station. The Creator did not intend that every individual human being should be highly cultivated, morally and intellectually, for as we have seen, he has imposed conditions, on society, which would render this impossible. There must be general mediocrity, or the highest cultivation must exist along with ignorance, ice and degradation.

But is there in the aggregate of society, less opportunity for intellectual and moral cultivation, on account of the existence of slavery? We must estimate institutions from their aggregate of good or evil. I refer to the views which I have before expressed to this society. It is by the existence of slavery, exempting so large a portion of our citizens from the necessity of bodily labor, that we have a greater portion than any other people, who have leisure for intellectual pursuits, and the means of attaining a liberal education. If we throw away this opportunity, we shall be morally responsible for the neglect or abuse of our advantages, and shall most unquestionably pay the penalty .-But the blame will rest on ourselves, and not on the character of our institutions.

I add further, notwithstanding that equality eems to be the passion of the day, if, as Providence has evidently decreed, there can be but a certain portion of intellectual excellence in any community, it is better that it should be unequally divided. It is better that a part should be fully, and highly cultivated, and the rest utterly ignorant. To constitute a society, a variety of offices must be discharged, from those requiring but the lowest degree of intellectual power, to those requiring the very highest, and it should seem that the endowments ought to be appointed according to the exigencies of the situation. In the course of human affairs, there arise difficulties which can only be comprehended, or surmounted by the strongest native power of intellect, strengthened by the most assiduous exercise, and enriched with the most extended knowledge-and even those are some times found inadequate to the exigency. The firs want of society is-leaders. Who shall estimate the value to Athens, of Solon, Aristides, Themistocles, Cymon, or Pericles? If society have not leaders qualified as I have said, they will have those who will lead them blindly to their loss and ruin. Men of no great native power of intellect and of imperfect and superficial knowledge, are done. Local circumstances may effect such an the most mischievous of all-none are so busy. The whole of society receives the benefit of the exertions of a mind of extraordinary endowments Of all communities, one of the least desirable would be that in which imperfect, superficial, halfstate which regards its own safety, prosperity and honor, should be, that when minds of extraordinary power appear, to whatever department of knowledge, and or science their exestions may be directed, the means should be provided of their most consummate cultivation. Next to this, that

education should be as widely extended as pos-Odium has been cast upon our legislation, on account of its forbidding the elements of education to be communicated to slaves. But in truth what njury is done to them by this? He who works during the day with his hands, does not read in intervals of leisure for his amusement, or the improvement of his miad -or the exceptions are so very rare, as scarcely to need the being provided Of the many slaves whom I have known capable of reading, I have never known one to read any thing but the Bible, and this task they imposed on themselves as matter of duty. Of all methods of religious instruction, however, this, of reading for themselves, would be the most inefficienttheir comprehesion is defective, and the employment is to them an unusual and laborious one. There are but very few who do not enjoy other means, more effectual for religious instruction .-There is no place of worship opened for the white population, from which they are excluded. I begiven are not adapted to their comprehension, or calculated to improve them. If they are given as they ought to be-practically, and without pretennot better than instruction, addressed specially to themselves -- which they might look upon as a device of the master's, to make them more obedient and profitable to himself. Their minds, generally show a strong religious tendency, and they are fond of assuming the office of religious instructors to each other; and perhaps their religious notions We do not remember that we have, at any time, are not much more extravagant than those of a large portion of the free population of our country. I am not sure that there is a much smaller proportion of them, than of the free population. who make some sort of religious profession. It is certainly the master's interest that they should have proper religious sentiments, and if he fails in his duty towards them, we may be sure that the consequences will be visited not upon them, but

upon him. If there were any chance of their elevating their rank and condition in society, it might be matter of hardship, that they should be debarred those rudiments of knowledge which open the way to further attainments. But this they know cannot be, and that further attainments would be useless to them. Of the evil of this, I shall speak hereafter. A knowledge of reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic, is convenient and important to the free laborer, who is the transactor of his own affairs, and the guardian of his own interests-but of what use would they be to the slave? These alone do not elevate the mind

or character, if such elevation were desirable. If we estimate their morals according to that which should be the standard of a free man's morality, then I grant they are degraded in moralsthough by no means to the extent which those suppose. We justly suppose, that the Creator will require of man, the performance of the duties him, and the cultivation of the virtues which are hands; and instead of pushing the allowance for all imperfection of knowledge, and only be held as a theory, but it must be felt, lived sexes. Though with respect even to these, I proout, robe its advocate day and night. But how test against the opinion which seems to be else-

slaves, in respect to them, might not well bear a lar circumstances. She is not a less useful memis for the master; arising out of his situation—imposed on him as data designed. which might be a temptation to fraud, nor do I know that their characters have any tendency that ciety; she has done no great injury to herself, or way. 'They are restrained by the constant, vigi- any other human being. Her offspring is not a ercised over them, from the commission of offen- port is provided for, and he is brought up to useposed to them-which I am satisfied they are not. Nothing is so rarely heard of, as an atrocious that of his mother. Under these circumstances, crime committed by a slave; especially since they have worn off the savage character which their est of human passions-unrestrained by the moprogenitors brought with them from Africa.— Their offences are confined to petty depredations, principally for the gratification of their appetites, and these for reasons already given, are chiefly confined to the property of their owner, which is most exposed to them. They could make no use of a considerable booty, if they should obtain it. It is plain that this is a less evil to society in its females of other countries, is sometimes vice, someconsequences and example, than if committed by a freeman, who is master of his own time and actions. With reference to society then, the offence is less in itself-and may we not hope that it is less in the sight of God. A slave has no hope that by a course of integrity, he can materially elevate his condition in society, nor can his offence materially depress it, or affect his means of support, or that of his family. Compared to the free man, he has no character to establish or to lose. He has not been exercised to self-government. and being without intellectual resources, can less resist the solicitations of appetite. Theft in a freeman is a crime; in a slave, it is a vice. I rec- made, and it is founded on the unerring instinct of ollect to have heard it said, in reference to some question of a slave's theft which was agitated in a court, "courts of justice have no more to do with slave's stealing, than with his lying-that is a matter for the domestic forum." It was truly said -the theft of a slave is no offence against society. Compare all the evils resulting from this, with the enormous amount of vice, crime and depravity, which in an European, or one of our northern cities, disgusts the moral feelings, and render life and property insecure. So with respect to his such a case occurs, it is among the rare evils of so-falsehood. I have never heard or observed that ciety. And apart from other and better reasons, slaves have any peculiar proclivity to falsehood. unless it be in denying or concealing their own offences, or those of their fellows. I have never Our brothels, comparatively very few-and these heard of falsehood told by a slave for a malicious purpose. Lies of vanity are sometimes told, as among the weak and ignorant of other conditions. Falsehood is not attributed to an individual charged with an offence before a court of justice, who pleads from our slavery, along with tariffs, libels, opinnot guilty--and certainly the strong temptation to escape punishment, in the highest degree exten- us also with a supply of thieves and prostitutes. uates, if it does not excuse, falsehood told by a slave. If the object be to screen a fellow slave, the act bears some semblance of fidelity, and perhaps truth could not be told without breach of con- an imputation, however, and made in coarse terms, fidence. I know not how to characterize the

falsehood of a slave. It has often been said by the denouncers of slavery, that marriage does not exist among slaves. It is difficult to understand this, unless wilful falsehood were intended. We know that marriages are contracted; may be, and often are solemnized with the forms usual among other classes of society, and often faithfully adhered to during life .-The law has not provided for making those marriages indissoluble, nor could it do so. If a man abandons his wife, being without property, and being both property themselves, he cannot be required to maintain her. If he abandons his wife, and lives in a state of concubinage with another, the law cannot punish him for bigamy. It may perhaps be meant that the chastity of wives is not are protected by manners, and their position .other communities of different forms of polity .-One reason doubtless may be, that often there is no disposition to resist. Another reason also may be, that there is little temptation to such violence, as there is so large a proportion of this class of females who set little value on chastity, and afford easy gratification to the passions of men. It might be supposed, from the representations of some writers, that a slave holding country were one wide stew for the indulgence of unbridled lust .--Particular instances of intemperate and shameless debauchery are related, which may perhaps be true, and it is left to be inferred that this is the universal state of manners. Brutes and shameless debauchees there are in every country; we know that if such things are related as general or characteristic, the representation is false. Who would argue from the existence of a Col. Chartres in England, or of some individuals who might, perhaps be named in other portions of this country. of the horrid dissoluteness of manners occasioned by the want of the institution of slavery. Yet the argument might be urged quite as fairly, and it really seems to me with a little more justice-for here such deprayity is attended with much more pernicious consequences. Yet let us not deny or extenuate the truth. It is true that in this repect the morals of this class are very loose, (by no means so universally so as is often supposed,) and that the passions of men of the superior caste, tempt and find gratification in the easy chastity of we can do so, without the introduction of greater evil. But evil is incident to every condition of society, and as I have said, we have only to con-

sider in which institution it most predominates. Compare these prostitutes of our country, (if it s not injustice to call them so.) and their condition with those of other countries-the seventy thousand prostitutes of London, or of Paris, or the ten thousand of New York, or our other northern cities. Take the picture given of the first, from the author whom I have before quoted. "The laws and customs of England, conspire to sink this class of English women into a state of vice and misery, below that which necessarily belongs to their condition. Hence, their extreme degradation, their troopers' oaths, their love of gin, their desperate recklessness, and the shortness of their miserable lives."

for few of them live to be women, die like sheep with the rot; so fast that soon there would be none left, if a fresh supply were not obtained equal to the number of deaths. But a fresh supply is always obtained without the least trouble: seduction easily keeps pace with prostitution or mortal-ity. Those that die, are like factory children that die, instantly succeeded by new competitors for for misery and death." There is no hour of a summer's or winter's night, in which there may not be found in the streets a ghastly wretch expiring under the double tortures of disease and famine. Though less aggravated in its features, the picture of prostitution in New York or Philadelphia would be of like character.

In such communities, the unmarried woman who becomes a mother, is an outcast from societyand though sentimentalists lament the hardship of the case, it is justly and necessarily so. She is cut off from the hope of useful and profitable employment, and driven by necessity to futher vice .-Her misery, and the hopelessness of retrieving, render her desperate, until she sinks into every depth of depravity, and is prepared for every crime that can contaminate and infest society.-She has given birth to a human being, who, if it be so unfortunate as to survive its miserable infancy, is commonly educated to a like course of vice, depravity and crime.

Compare with this the female slave under simi- liberal knowledge, or elegant accomplishments? It paired her character, or lowered her station in sofulness; if the fruit of intercourse with a freeman, his condition is, perhaps, raised somewhat above with imperfect knowledge, tempted by the strongtives which operate to restrain, but are so often found insufficient to restrain the conduct of females elsewhere, can it be matter of surprise that she should so often yield to the temptation? Is not the evil less in itself, and in reference to societymuch less in the sight of God and man? As was said of theft-the want of chastity, which among times crime-among the free of our own, much more aggravated; among slaves, hardly deserves a harsher term than that of weakness. I have heard of complaint made by a free prostitute, of the greater countenance and indulgence shown by society towards colored persons of her profession, (always regarded as of an inferior and servile class, though individually free,) than to those of her own comolexion. The former readily obtain employment; are even admitted into families, and treated with some degree of kindness and familiarity, while any approach to intercourse with the latter is shunned is contamination. The distinction is habitually nature. The colored prostitute is, in fact, a far less contaminated and depraved being. Still many, in spite of temptation, do preserve a perfectly virtuous conduct, and I imagine it hardly ever entered into the mind of one of these, that she was likely

to be forced from it by authority or violence. It may be asked, if we have no prostitutes from the free class of society among ourselves. I answer in no assignable proportion. With general truth, it might be said, that there are none. When which we believe to exist, it is plain that it must be so, from the comparative absence of temptation. should not be permitted to exist at all-are filled, for the most part, by importation from the cities of our confederate states, where slavery does not exist. In return for the benefits which they receive ions, religious, moral, or political-they furnish Never, but in a single instance, have I heard of an imputation on the general purity of manners, among the free females of the slave holding states. Such we have never heard here-here where divorce was never known-where no court was ever polluted by an action for criminal conversation with a wife -where it is related rather as matter of tradition. not unmingled with wonder, that a Carolinian wowan of education and family, proved false to her conjugal faith-an imputation deserving only of such reply as self-respect would forbid us to give, were widely circulated. Private influence was if respect for the author of it did not. And can it be doubted, that this purity is caused by, and is a compensation for the evils resulting from the existence of an enslaved class of more relaxed morals?

It is mostly the warm passions of youth, which How. rive rise to licentious intercourse. But I do not nesitate to say, that the intercourse which takes place with enslaved females, is less depraving in its effects, than when it is carried on with females protected by law from the outrages of violence. I of their own caste. In the first place, as like at against God, grossly libelled the Patriarchs, Proswer, as with respect to their lives, that they tracts like, that which is unlike repels; and though phets, Apostles, and our Lord himself. About fifthe strength of passion be sufficient to overcome Who ever heard of such outrages being offered? the repulsion, still the attraction is less. He feels At least as soldern, I will venture to say, as in that he is connecting himself with one of an inferior and service and that there is something of degradation in the act. The intercourse is gen erally casual; he does not make her habitually an thus disinterestedly incurred in defence of thete associate, and is less likely to receive any taint from her habits and manners. He is less liable to those extraordinary fascinations, with which worthless women sometimes entangle their victims, to the utter destruction of all principle; worth and vigor of his next field for speculation. character. The female of his own race offers greater allurements. The haunts of vice often pre- We went to the Cincinnati College Hall, fully exsent a shew of elegance, and various luxury tempts the senses. They are made an habitual resort, and their inmates associate, till the general character receives a taint from the corrupted atmosphere- Not only the practice is licentious, but the understanding is sophisticated; the moral feelings are bewildered, and the boundaries of virtue and vice confused. Where such licentiousness very extensively prevails, society is rotten to the heart But it is a small compensation for the evils at-

tending the relations of the sexes among the enslaved class, that they have universally the opportunity of indulging the first instinct of nature, by forming matrimonial connexions? What painful elsewhere, and by other classes? And they must be practised, unless greater evils would be encountered. On the one side, all the evils of vice, with the miseries to which it leads-on the other, a marriage cursed and made hateful by want, the sufferthe females. This is evil, and to be remedied, if ings of children, and agonizing apprehensions con- vocabulary of phrases and epithets, he lavished cerning their future fate. Is it a small good, that the slave is free from all this? He knows that his own subsistence is secure, and that his children will be in as good a condition as himself. To a refined and intellectual nature, it may not be difficult to practise the restraint of which I have spoken. But the reasoning from such to the great mass of mankind, is most fallacious. To these, the supply of their natural and physical wants, and the indulgence of the natural domestic affections, must, for the most part, afford the greatest good of which they are capable. To the evils which sometimes attend their matrimonial connexions, arising from their looser morality, slaves, for obvious reasons, are comparatively insensible. I am no apologist of vice, nor would I extenuate the conduct of the profligate and unfeeling, who would violate the sanctity of even these engagements, and occasion the pain which such violations no doubt do often "English women of this class, or rather girls, inflict. Yet such is the truth and we cannot make it otherwise. We know, that a woman's having been before a mother, is very seldom indeed an objection to her being made a wife. I know perfectly well how this will be regarded by a class of reaoners or declaimers, as imposing a character of deeper horror on the whole system; but still, I will say, that if they are to be exposed to the evil, the audience, that this was his last lecture. And it is mercy that the sensibility to it should be blun ted. Is it no compensation also for the vices inci dent to slavery, that they are, to a great degree, se cured against the temptation to greater crimes and more atrocious vices, and the miseries which attend them; against their own disposition to indo lence, and the profligacy which is its common re-

But if they are subject to the vices, they have also the virtues of slaves. Fidelity-often proof against all temptation, even death itself; an eminently cheerful and social temper; what the Bible imposes as a duty, but which might seem an equi vocal virtue in the code of modern morality-submission to constituted authority, and a disposition to be attached to, as well as to respect those whom they are taught to regard as superiors. They may have all the knowledge which will make them useful in the station in which God has been pleased to will render them acceptable to him. But what has ply with bibles, the millions of destitute, degraded the slave of any country to do with heroic virtues, Americans in that region.

ous virtues, and liberal attainments.

# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, January 8, 1839.

MR. SHINN'S COMMUNICATION, published last week's paper, we intended to notice in some points, but want of room prevented. We hope our excellent friend will continue his communications; we are assured that they are read with much in-

In the New York American, we observe that the subject of delivering up fugitives from justice on executive demand is still under discussion Two numbers more, from the same pen which gave birth to the one, republished in our columns a few weeks since, have lately appeared, in that paper. We shall avail ourselves of the first convenient opportunity to transfer them to our paper.

MR. MAHAN'S TRIAL, is now ready for sale. (See advertisement in another column.) It is a pamphlet full of deep interest, and should be circulated far and wide.

The Speech of J. C. VAUGHAN, Esq., in the case of Mahan is published in a separate form, and may be had by speedily applying at our office. It is a clear, condensed, beautiful and masterly argument on the question of jurisdiction.

ANTI-ABOLITION LECTURES .- An ex-clergyman, by the name of Thomas Y. How, commenced a series of lectures, last week, against abolition. Our friends in New York need not be told who and what he is. Previously to the commencement of the lectures alluded to, he had been peddling out some six lectures, we believe, on Christianity, Literature, Immortality, &c. Great efforts were made to secure a large attendance on his Anti-Abolition course. He was patronized especially by a distinguished gentleman of Cincinnati, a man of great wealth and influence, who also had gained some distinction by acting as a member of the celebrated market house committee. Long advertisements were inserted in the public papers, in which it was announced that the doctrine of the American Anti-slavery society would be brought by the ex-reverend lecturer, to the test of Scripture, Justice, Philosophy, Experience, and the Constitution of the United States. Flaming hand-bills, bearing the same announcement, exerted to bring out an audience. The price of admission was made cheap-put at twenty-five cents a lecture, only twenty-five cents. Alas! for Mr.

Monday evening came, and with it, came thirty two people to hear the gentleman prove, that Abolitionists, in declaring slaveholding to be a crime teen of the thirty two were Abolitionists. poor man did not make enough money to pay his room rent for the night. We hope "Southern brethrony" will note this fast, and make up the loss "peculiar institution,") when this eulogist of the servile relation begins his perambulations through

Lecture second came on Thursday evening. pecting, that the distinguished gentleman aforementioned had beaten up for recruits, and that the chapel would of course be well-filled. But again the apologist of slavery was doomed to waste eloquent speech and graceful attitudes on bare bench-

es. We counted thirty three hearers, most of them looking rather disconsolate, inwardly lamenting, we should guess, that people felt so little interest in turning out to see how abolitionism could be "used up." The lecturer by this time had lost his patience. He had promised to discuss the subrestraint-what constant effort to struggte against ject in a catholic and conciliatory spirit, but the the strongest impulses, are habitually practised sense of his own wrongs must have got the better of his good intentions. We cannot remember all the many gracious words he spake concerning abolitionists, and if we could we would not report them. The following, however, is a part of the upon us; - 'Audacious,' 'insolent,' 'shallow intellects,' 'shallow boys,' 'destitute of moderation, decency and common sense,'s 'silly,' 'ridiculous,' 'gross libels,' 'vile slanderers,' 'perfect children or knaves,' 'stutify themselves,' 'wicked,' 'no benevolence among them,' 'mad,' 'enthusiasts,' 'fanatics,' 'maniacs,' 'ignorant,' 'contemptible,' 'wild beasts,' 'wild boars' &c. &c. Emancipation, he declared, was a 'vulgar idea, fit only for weak boys.' We need not say that the lecturer demonstrated to the entire satisfaction, we suppose, of his particular friend and patron, that Abraham was a most princely slaveholder, and that Moses and his people were genuine slaveholders, after the pattern which God had shown that holy man in

But what of all this? Again this champion of what Robert Breckinridge has called sheer robbery, failed to sell enough tickets to pay his roomrent. It was too bad. His disinterestedness could hold out no longer. He abruptly announced to yet he had but just touched the first part of his contemplated course!

On the whole, Mr. How, it was rather a poor

BIBLE SOCIETY IN TEXAS .- "We learn that a Bible Society was recently formed at Houston, the capital of Texas, an agent of the American Bible Society being present. The Hon. Mr. Burnett, Vice President of the Republic, was chosen President of the Institution, and the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Houston, Corresponding Secretary. The meetings which were held in connection with this movement, are represented to have been extremely interesting. Thus the influence of the Bible keeps pace with the progress of free institutions.'

What a pity the American Bible Society does not establish a branch society in the South, to sup-

ABOLITION LECTURE. On Wednesday night of the same week, that witnessed Mr. How's abortive attempt to obtain an anti-abolition audience, Mr. Blanchard lectured in his own the writer doubtless considered a very pithy meschurch, in behalf of Abolition. The House was well filled from the most respectable classes of our citizens. We were happily surprised .-One year ago, we thought it something if we could bring together some forty or fifty persons to hear an anti-slavery discourse. Last Wednesday night, there were few seats unoccupied, in the church on sixth street. Mr. Blanchard made one of his best efforts, and held the audience in deep attention for nearly two hours. The speech was a noble one, and every way calculated to promote the interests of truth. Next Wednesday evening in the same place, he will resume the subject, and take up in order the several remedies that have been proposed for slavery. Colonization and immediate abolition will of course constitute the chief topics of discussion.

Abolitionists of Cincinnati; now is the time for action-remember how much depends on individual effort. Let no one neglect to circulate the intelligence of the next meeting, far and wide .-The people, the mass of the community, are glowing with deep feeling on this question. The fetters hitherto imposed on them by a mobocratic minority, are broken forever. FREE DISCUSSION in Cincinnati is now TRIUMPHANT.

Next Wednesday night, let the house be filled to overflowing.

HARPER'S MEMOIR .- We continue the publication of this article. What is published to-day, requires no comment: it speaks for itself.

ANTI-SLAVERY DISCOURSE .- Mr. Blanchard wil deliver another lecture on abolition, to-morrow evening, at 6 & o'clock, in the church on sixth street.

COLUMBUS .- The General Assembly is not doing much in relation to abolition. We notice the presentation of petitions, a little angry discussion, and their final reference to unfavorable committees. If such conduct on the part of our legislators do not teach abolitionists the propriety and necessity of consistent, efficient political action, we shall be disappointed. What is the use of going to the expense and trouble of circulating petitions, if we do not send men to the Legislature who will attend to them? It seems to be the policy of the party now in power, to evade every question, that involves any fundamental principle.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. - The Lexington Intelligencer of December 21st, says, that a discus sion of considerable interest, respecting certain resolutions on the subject of Abolition, had been going on for a day or two previous, in the House of Representatives. We presume it arose on the resolutions of the Senate, for the appointment of two commissioners to wait upon our Legislature at Columbus. We have learned since, that the House refused to concur with the Senate, preferring to announce their demands in the form of resolutions.

OUTRAGE ON A CITIZEN OF OHIO. Another reason for acquiescing in the demands

We have seen the following notice of a most infa-

mous outrage, in but four papers in the West-the Journal and Register of Columbus, the Xenia Free Press, the Clermont Courier and the Augusta Colonizationist. "We find the following in the Portsmouth Tribune of the

tth:—Register and Journal.

LYNCHING.—A man was tarred and feathered, rode on a rail, and otherwise shamefully maltreated at Guyandotte, Va. a few days since by a mob consisting of almost the entire ion of the place, on a charge of abolitionism. One population of the place, on a charge of according transaction fact has been stated as a part of the disgraceful transaction which, if true, will subject every one concerned to condign punishment by the criminal laws of Ohio, which, we trust will be rigidly enforced—namely, that the person is a citizen of Ohio, and was taken from the State for the purpose of

being made subject to the infliction." The Colonizationist gives us additional partic-

Judge Lynch at Guyandott, Va.

Within a few days past, a court was called at Guyandott for the purpose of investigating the case of an individual, who is said to be a citizen of Ohio, charged with being a modern Abolitionist. The individual (whose name we are not in possession of,) not being present, a committee was aped to go to Ohio and bring him forthwith before his Honor Judge Lynch—which was done with great dispatch. The charge was fully sustained, and sentence was accordingly pronounced. "Take him away—tar and feather him, and ride him on a rail through town," with other items, which his Honor did not see fit to proscribe, and which was left to the discretion of the executioners, who by the way, consiste of the larger portion of the citizens of the whole town.was executed with a great degree of willing ness, on the part of the mob, and we presume no part of i

Here is work for our new Governor. Will he view with indifference so gross an outrage on a citizen of Ohio? Will our Legislators find in this invasion of our sovereignty, this breach of our laws, this insult to themselves in the person of one of their fellow citizens, a good reason for yielding to the haughty demands of slave holders, for additional laws in their favor? Why seek they the aid of our laws? They can protect themselves without law-they can erect a bloody tribunal in their own territory, and send their emissaries to kidnap Ohio citizens, and drag them before it!

Again we must complain of the silence of the Ohio press. "Dumb dogs that will not bark," what are our mute editors good for, if they will raise no note of alarm, when an Ohioan is violently arrested by a band of ruffians, dragged from under the protection of his own state, and lynched by the citizens of another? The larger portion of the citizens of Guyandott, so says the Colonization paper, were engaged in this nefarious transaction! And yet, the people of Ohio are just as calm, and self-complacent, as if they really constituted a sovereign state, and bore a name that would prove a shield to the most helpless among them. If they suffer this wrong to pass, without demanding in thunder tones. full and instant reparation, they will give evidence that they either do not know their rights, or have not the spirit to maintain them. Is patriotism perished from among us? Are our laws so impotent, that they cannot protect our rights against foreign aggression? Is there so little virtue in the exclamation, "I am a citizen of Ohio," any one of us from home and kindred, outrage his trights, dishonor his person?

We shall soon see how this transaction will be noticed. The account of it, no one can think, is exaggerated. It is extracted, it will be remembered, from a paper in Kentucky, totally opposed to abolitionists, and of course not disposed to magnify the wrongs they suffer.

COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

So far we have had but six papers returned from Columbus, each bearing on the margin, what sage. We never feel at libetry to publish the names of gentlemen who return our papers respectfully; but we know of no rule that would bind us to suppress the names of those who are at pains to be uncourteous. Without further preface, we give our Columbus correspondence, word for word, letter for letter.

"T. J. Ruchanan, returned, with the sincere hope that this may be the last."

I. M. Jenkins, "I cant go your abolition Balderdash."

Thos. J. Winship. "Refused, do you take?" Mr. Winship must be one of that class of wits, who mean a great deal more than they can ex-

Richard Stadden "refuses to Except your fanatic paper."

Mr. Stadden might make a useful member of ommittee on education.

John Brough, "no more of this." H. West, "Please keep this paper at home." So much for the good manners of men, elected o legislate for the interests of a great state. The special absurdity in the conduct of these gentlemen s seen in this; that they are obstinately closing their eyes to every ray of light on subjects, res-

pecting which they will be called on speedily to de-

INDIANOPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Indianopolis friends we have received divers amiable messages. We premise that by order of the corresponding secretary of the Indina State Anti-Slavery Society, copies of our paper had been sent to the members of the legislaare of that state, without any intention, however, of holding them responsible as subscribers. All the messages are from members of the lower

S. Milroy writes on his paper-"no such paper vanted by me."

V. Baker writes-"No, no, no, no, no, no." J. L. Spangler writes-"Refused and returned

by a friend of the Union." W. Jones writes--"Returned and vetoed." A. M. Puitt writes-"Refused bluntly."

HONORABLE J. DEVIN writes-"Refused and no thanks to the one ftom whom it come Dec. 17, 1838, and Be d'-d.

And again-"I return you as I would a buck

THE DEMANDS OF SLAVEHOLDERS ON

So far, Kentucky has been considerate enough, not to call on Ohio to hang a man for giving help to her runaways; but there is no telling what she may do. In the subjoined extract, the editor of the Louisville City Gazette has sketched out, for the benefit of our legislature, a system of enactfor the the protection of slave-property. Remem- and the disavowal of our free principles. ber; the citizens of a free state are loudly called upon to pass laws for the support of slavery, while at the same time they are sternly commanded to say nothing about it, on pain of being branded as flicious intermeddlers," and transgressors of all law, human and divine. Required to uphold a

But let us see, what the slave-holders desire. The Louisville paper says-"We would suggest with due deference to the opinions of others, that a correspondence be opened by the resolution of the Ky. Legislature, with the bordering States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to request a co-operation to put an end-to this vexatious and harrassing depredation on the rights of Kentucky, by the dissolute and abandoned portion of their citizens or by renegades from other states, who lurk within their territory, and sheltering themselves within their limits, spread disaffection among our slaves, entice them to escape from service, and aid and assist them to elude pursuit and recaption. This might be done by the enaction of laws, imposing adequate penalties for aiding or assisting in removing any slave from Kentucky, or for bringing any person of color within either state unless free, by MAKING COLOR PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF SLAVE-RY, and by authorizing prosecutions in their courts by indictment. It might conduce to this end to allow the owner to recover TWICE THE VALUE OF ANY SLAVE THUS ABBUCTED, AIDED, ABETTED, OR AS-STEED. We think this better adapted to the end. than to denounce hanging unto death, against of-

fenders, who never would be caught. Article VI of the ordinance for the government of the Northwestern Territory, declares, that "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted." In accordance with this fundamental law, the constitution of Ohio was framed; for it was not in the power of the franers of that instrument, to introduce any articles into it, conflicting with the principles of the ordinance of '87. 'This constitution declares, (sec. I, art. VIII,) "That ALL men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and inalienable rights; amongst which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, and obtaining happiness and safety." And again, (sec. 2, art. VIII,) "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for punishment of crime, whereof the

party shall have been duly convicted." The simple fact, then, that a person is in Ohio, s prima facie evidence that he is free. This presumption arises necessarily out of the declarations just quoted. For, when the people of Ohio solfree and independent; otherwise that solemn act, was sheer hypocrisy. And, when they ordained that there should be no slavery in their state, they surely intended that the ordinance should be obeyed, and that the fact should correspond with the law. To this ordinance, there is but a single exception-an exception created by a higher law; labor from another state. When a slave escapes from Kentucky and sets foot on the soil of Ohio, that very moment he would be free, by the operation of our state constitution, did not the federal

be but one answer to this.

destroy the presumption that color is an evidence of slavery.

What, then, does the suggestion of our Louislaw of our state, by striking out the declaration, instruments of warfare against it. that "all men are born equally free and independent;" by annulling the ordinance that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the state; and by substituting for these glorious provisions, the declaration that, ALL COLORED MEN OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, SLAVES. For, never, until we do this, can we consistently make "color prima facie evidence of slavery."

The demand of the slave-holder is before us; it is a bold one. He requires us to change our constitution, deny the great principles of human liberty on which it rests, and incorporate slavery into our institutions, as the ruling element. All this is demanded of us, to strengthen a system that is to every sense of honor and justice, as the abolitionists have doing more than all other causes combined, to create internal dissensions and convulsions, corrupt them propagating their disorganising doctrines and practising their robberies within our own borders. the morals, endanger the liberties, retard the prosperity, and blast the reputation, of the American people. All this we are required to do, for the proconsequences, we are forbidden to investigate.

Will the people of Ohio yield to such demands? Are they prepared for degradation? Will they dom from two proverbs of Solomon. bow their necks to the yoke?

We might borrow the phraseology of our Louisville neighbor, and brand his suggestion, as the interference of a stranger, the officiousness of an intermeddler, ignorant of the nature of our free institutions. We might, in the true spirit of a slave-holder, repel such a suggestion, as insolent dictation to a people, who know their own interests too well to need pro-slavery instruction. But we will not. Arrogance is natural to the slaveholder, for he feels that he has no other defence than his pride; but it is entirely unbecoming in him, who stands forth as the the advocate of institutions, sanctioned and sustained by reason and ommon sense. It is well enough to stand on one's dignity, when there is nothing else to stand on. We prefer standing on the ground of truth and right; and of course are willing to hear and discuss calmly, all that the slave-holder may demand. ments, which, he imagines, might be sufficient even should that be the degradation of our state,

WHAT NEXT! ABOLITIONISM .-- This obnoxious theme is fated to occupy much of the present session of congress. Mr. Atherton's resolutions do not appear to have effected the proposed houn of Ky., have severally attempted the introduction of resolutions on this subject. If within the legitimate power of congress, we confess our approbation of the action of the general government proposed by Mr. C., that the judiciary system, they are forbidden to examine or discuss! committee should report a bill, making it unlawful to assis or aid any fugitive slaves to escape from their masters, and also making it unlawful for any person in a non-slaveholding state to entice any slave to leave the possession or service of his or her master or owner, and to render the offences cognizable and pupishable in the courts of the United States. Let him add, that color shall be prima facie evidence of slavery. We think then all that law can do will have been done for the protection of this anomalous property.

Louisville City Gazette.

The resolution Mr. Calhoun wished to submit s as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instruced to report a bill making it unlawful for any person to aid gitive slaves in escaping from their owners, and providing for the punishment in the courts of the United States of al persons who may be guilty of such offence. And that they be futher instructed to report a bill making it unlawful for any person in the non-slaveholding states of this Union to use any means to entice slaves from their owners, and pro viding for the punishment in the courts of the United States of all persons who may be found guilty of such offence.

Slave-holders become furious at the remotest hint of congressional action on the subject of slavery. and yet have the hardihood loudly to invoke such action for its protection. Mr. Wise would have Congress to nullify the constitution of the free states, by enabling slave-holders to sojourn for any length of time they may see proper, within our borders, here holding their slaves and exercising all the rights over them, which are conferred by protecting slave-property, by enacting laws against granting help to runaway slaves, and providing for the punishment of such an act, in the courts of Congress should make color "prima facie evidence of slavery."

Slave-holders then believe, that Congress has possessing and protecting property, and pursuing slavery in three several ways; and they are beginning to demand such interference. Yet, they are the men, who have trampled under foot the right of petition, and smothered freedom of debate in the halls of our National Legislature, under the pretence that Congress has no right even to discuss the question of slavery. Are they so blind as not to see, that when they claim the protection of federal legislation for slavery, the whole system becomes at once a legitimate subject for emnly affirmed, that all men were born equally examination and discussion? With what proprifree and independent, they certainly intended to ety can they demand action on a subject, respectrecognize every person within their territory, as ing which they declare Congress has no right even to entertain a petition? Who doubts, that should the citizens of the free states petition Congress to vent evil disposed persons, residing within the jurunaways, and to abstain hereafter from all action favorable to the rights of slave-holders to their to the clause of this instrument, which binds one should be rejected, as violative of the constitution, state to deliver up, on proper demand, fugitives of and the rights of the slave-holding states? No one who is familiar with the unprincipled, inconsistent, and sinister policy of the pro-slavery party.

Abolitionists are not half aggressive enough. They should be provoked to more vigorous action constitution interpose, and on this point arrest its by the conduct of their adversaries. It is high authority, addressed to the Governor of the State here he would assert that every men had a right to be an abpower. But this is the only exception, to the time that the people of the free states should of Ohio.

great and fundamental law, that every human being demand with one voice, the repeal of all laws, in Ohio, is, and of right ought to be, FREE. Now hitherto enacted by Congress, that directly or inwe put the question to every candid man; which directly tend to uphold slavery. 'The law of '93 should create presumptive evidence of condition- alluded to, is a disgrace to our national legislation. the general rule, or a single exception? There can Let petitions for its repeal go up with our other than our conscience. We have a choice morsel petitions. Slave-holders had better beware. They Besides, color cannot be "prima facie evidence may teach us yet, that Congress has a great deal of slavery" in Ohio, because the proportion of more to do with slavery in the states, than we have escaping slaves, to free persons of color, and been accustomed to believe. Let them depend slaves introduced without any act of their own in- upon it, if they can discover any new powers in to this state, is exceedingly small. Facts, there- Congress, to act in defence or favor of slavery, fore, no less than the theory of our government, we shall promptly endeavor to turn the same powers against it. It may be well for them to consider the results of such a strife. The free states have a decided majority of members in the House of orator is speaking of the Charleston and Ohio railville neighbor amount to? It is a proposition, to Representatives; but the free states will, before road. deny what facts compel us to believe; and to re- many years be abolitionized. What then, think pudiate an inference directly and inevitably arising they, would be the use made of those powers of out of our own constitution. Or rather, it is a Congress, which now they would stretch to cover demand made upon us to alter the fundamental their system of slavery? They would be used as

If slavery wish to be destroyed, let it claim proection from the Congress of the United States.

> AMIABLE. From the Warsaw Patriot.

GOV. CLARK's Message, published in our last, is an excellent state paper, which cannot prove otherwise than satisfactory to the people. The Governor's views in relation to the recent movements of the abolitionists, and the severe legislative enactments he recommends to prevent the further spread of their pernicious doctrines in Kentucky, are similar the views we have heretofore expressed, and the punish ment he recommends, such as the emergency of the case de abolition doctrines and in aiding slaves to escape from the masters, may seem, at first view, to be too severe; but to men so recreant to the laws and rights of their neighbors, so lost themselves to be, nothing but the fear or a halter and their necks, will curb their demon-spirits, and prevent

Our fierce brother is a little ahead of the Governor. His excellent Excellency recommends tection of a aystem, whose nature, bearings and hanging, only for helping off runaways. The worthy Patriot is for hanging men who but talk in favor of abolition. Both these men may learn wis-

"The merciful man doeth good to his own souls

but he that is cruel troubleth his own flesh." "He that is soon angry dealeth foolishly; and man of wicked devices is hated."

Respect for State Sovereignty in North Carolina

The question of abolition has been agitating the North Carolina Legislature. It came up on certain resolutions of the sovereign State of Vermont. which were laid by the Governor before the House of Commons. Certain blustering resolutions were at length adopted, one member only dissenting. He thought the dignity of the State required that the Vermont communication should be treated with silent contempt." We subjoin the resolutions.

1. Resolved, That the resolution from the State of Vermont, on the abolitton of slavery, as transmitted to us by our Governor, is a gross assault on the rights and domestic institutions of the south. 2. Resolved. That it is inconsistent with the dignity and solemn duty of this Legislature to make any response to them whatever.

3. Resolved, That upon the subject of the abolition of slavery, we have but one opinion, and will not permit ourselves to entertain or debate it, and any effort to provoke discussion will be instantly met with the most decisive reprobation.

We know not the character of the Vermont resoutions-we presume that they regarded simply the question of emancipation in the District of Columbia. If so, the conduct of the North Carolina Legislature, (which, under any circumstances, would have been undignified and coarse,) is disgraceful to that State, and insulting to Vermont.

Action in the Kentucky Legislature.

As some of our readers may be curious to know more fully the nature of the resolutions passed recently in the Senate of Kentucky, in relation to abolitionism, we re-publish them from the Lexington Intelligencer.

"The following resolutions, introduced into the Senate of Kentucky, by Mr. BEATTY, of Mason, have passed that body, and were under discussion in the House of Representatives, when the legislators took their recess on Friday last:

WHEREAS, The preservation of the national Union, is of great and vital importance to the wellbeing, prosperity and happiness of the people of the United Jactes, and nothing can tend more to preserve and perpetuate that union than perfect comity and good feeling between neighboring States and their respective citizens. And whereas, experience has shown that without the concurring legislation of our sister States, bordering on the north side of the Ohio river, our laws inflicting punishment for enticing slaves to leave their lawful owners or possessors, and escape to parts without the limits of this State, and inflicting punishment for slave-holding laws. Mr. Calhoun, of Kentucky, aiding, assisting or concealing such slaves, after would have Congress assume the responsibility of they shall have escaped, cannot be effectually enforced, because evil disposed persons, availing themselves of their residence within the jurisdiction of another state, can, with almost perfect impunity entice away the slaves of our citizens, or aid, assist the United States. To crown all, the editor of or conceal them, after they have reached the borthe Louisville City Gazette gravely suggests, that ders of another State, without rendering themselves amenable to our laws. And whereas, this Legislature have full confidence in the justice, good feeling and counity of the Legislature of our sister States bordering on the Ohio river, and are fully persuaded power, by the Constitution, to interfere with that they will be disposed to provide all needful enactments to prevent evil disposed persons, who may shelter themselves within their jurisdiction, from violating the penal enactments of this State, or in any manner aiding; or assisting the slaves of our citizens in making their escape, after they shall have reached the borders of said State.

1. Therefore, Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That two Commissioners be appointed by a joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, to proceed forthwith to the seat of Government of the State of Ohio, to make such representations to the Governor and Legislature of that of the service part of this House, and no opportunity was State, in relation to the subject of these resolutions, given for discussing them. All discussion upon this subas may be authorised by the Governor of this Commonwealth. And that they especially be directed respectfully to suggest the passage of an act to prerepeal the law of '93, regulating the recapture of risdictional limits of Ohio, from enticing away the slaves of citizens of Kentucky, or aiding and assisting, or concealing them after they shall have reached the limits of that State, and also to solicit the peculiar property,"-who doubts that these men, passage of an act providing more efficient and cerwho are so eager for Congress to act in behalf of tain means for re-capturing and bringing away abthat slave holders date to laugh it to scorn, snatch the Federal Constitution. We allude, of course, slavery, would at once insist that such petitions ized agents.

2. Be it further Resolved, 'That the Governor be requested to furnish said Commissioners with a copy of these resolutions, and of our Statute, en-titled "An act to amend the law concerning slaves and for other purposes; approved January 28th, 1830, and with such general instructions as he may deem expedient. And also with a general letter of Charleston and Ohio Rail-road.

Slave-holders have rather a day way of complimenting the people of the free states. They generally take it for granted that our avariee is stronger below for our readers. Col. Blanding, a gettileman of some repute in the South, has lately been chosen President of the "Great Southwestern Railroad Bank." At a dinner given to him by the citizens of Columbia, previously to his removal from that place to Charleston, it is said that he made quite an eloquent speech. The following extract will teach the people of Ohio and Indiana what "But what I regard as the most important in-

fluence which our great work will have on the South, and which should most strongly recommend it to our unwavering support, is the stability it must give to our peculiar institutions. While the rage of an unholy fanaticism is endeavoring to excite the North and Europe against us, we should not neglect all the means in our power to obtain support and security. This we shall find among those whom, by our great work we shall bind to us by the strong bond of an enlightened self-interest, and in such support we may confide, vithout distrust or danger of abandonment. The great country on both sides of the Ohio, now teeming with a virtuous and industrious population, laily increasing in numbers beyond any other example, with all their rich productions, by our road will find their best market in the South. new largely the case by means of the Mississippi. But other channels should be opened .- Our railroad when completed, with all the various ramifications of it, will afford, in the South, the means of opening a rich market to the Northwest, and from the difference of soil, of climate, and of production, their people will find no competitors. the East they meet competition through the whole line of distant transportation to a market glutted by similar productions, raised near to it. From these ircumstances they must always find us their best. and often their only customers; and from us they must draw much of their wealth, their comfort and their luxuries, and "where THEIR TREASURE IS. THERE WILL THEIR HEARTS BE ALSO." As we wish for the perpetuity of our institutions, as we regard the security and repose of the South, let us but they had entered it with a muzzle on their mouths, which he hoped we should be able to keep there. The South would arge on the great work with untiring assiduity, till we have opened to the Far West a free and speedy interchange of productions, have established a community of opinions and sentiments, and thus have bound them to us by the stongest of all ties, those of interest and affection.

We have marked a few passages, for the special onsideration of the reader. Bound neck and heels to the car of slavery, by the spirit of trade! "Where their treasure is, there will their hearts be also." The meaning of which is, they will sell their souls to the devil-for money. Citizens of the free West, this is precisely what slave-holders think of you. They know that your principles would lead you to reprobate slavery, but they trust to the power of an "enlightened self interest" to strangle your principles. If this be not insulting, deeply, Clark, Mn. Enward Nevers,-(Copperplate Printer of flagrantly insulting, we know not the meaning of

It is worthy of note, that in all the schemes of slave-holders for strengthening their peculiar instiutions, they rely more on motives addressed to self-interest, or the merely mercenary feelings of their non slave-holding neighbors, than on any other kind of agency: thus betraying the conviction in their own hearts, that slavery cannot find response or sanction in a single honorable or pure principle of human nature.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 22, 1838,

In Senate.

Mr. Williams, of Me., offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish any information in his power in relation to the defence of the frontier of Maine-th number of U. States troops there, &c., agreed to. House of Representatives.

The House did not adjourn last night till M. Wise of cluded his speech, which was about half past eight. He

was anxious to conclude his spreech, it is said, as he was to leave the city to-day on a visit to his residence. Recognition of Hayti. The House this morning took up the motion of Mr. Ad-

ams to refer a Haytien petition presented by him to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report

The first part of the motion prevailed and the petition wa eferred.

The question being next upon the motion to instruct the Committee to enquire and report on the subject.

Mr. Adams spoke on the subject at some length. The prayer of the petition for the recognition of Hayti was a reasonable one, for it was in conformity with the uniform practice of the Government. We acknowledge the right of every people to change their government, even by the process urrection. We always recognized the government defacto. He could not conceive for what purpose the committees of the House were appointed unless it was to consider such questions as these, and the House would violate its faith to the nation, unless they attended to such important

abjects. Upon the subject of the recognition of Texas there was an inquiry and a detailed report. If this subject cannot be investigated, where will this suppression of the right of petition end? If you receive petiti efer them, and if your refer them, you will not deliberate upon them. There was no end to the devices and ingenuity of the service part of this House, for the purpose of supssing the right of petition; ("order" "order , by the servile part of this House, mean the ding part of it!-(laughter and cries of order.) ams went on to attack the Atherton resolution peaker called him to order. The question of reception of etitions is not before the House, Mr. Bynum. If the gentleman from Massa

uffered to go on, I hope some gentleman of the servile part f this House (whether from the slaveholding or non-slaveolding states) will be permitted to answer him.

Mr. Adams. I hope so. Only open your mouths, gentlemen, that is all I ask of you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bynum. I think, sir, the time has arrived when the interests of the south demand a full discussion of this sub-Mr. Adams proceeded, but the Chair called him to orde

and told him he could not proceed.

Mr. Reed moved that Mr. Adams be permitted to

n order, and thereupon asked the year and nays which were

ordered, and were yess 114, nays 45.

Leave being granted, Mr. Adams went on. He nonstrated and protested against the course of the House on this subject, as a violation of the right of petition, which ed as one of the most sacred of all rights lutions of the 12 instant were crammed down the throats ject of the recognition of Hayti was also attempted to be sup-pressed. For what reason inquiry on the subject was to be suppressed, he could not tell, because no one of the service part of the House would give any reasons against it. He was obliged to imagine the objection. It was suppose haps that the motive of the petitioners was the promo Abolition and Amalgamation. If the motive of a petition was to be imagined and then made the reason for rejecting the right of petition. It would make the reception of pe tions a matter of favoriteism and a matter of discretion.

He said those were new doctrines. The greatest and be of the Southern statesmen of this country were abolitionists!

Why should abolitionists be feared? George Washingto nom we all profess to adore, was an abolitio Mr. Wise. I deny it. Mr. Adams. I assert it and will prove it. George Washngton, on his death bed, emancipated all his slaves. He

as an abolitionist in the most extensive sense of the word. Mr. Adams. Will the gentleman deny that Thomas Jef-rson was an abolitionist? (Order.) I state these facts to how that the principle of abolition had high authority: and

Posed motive to them, exclude these Mr. Bouldin, of Va,, rose, he sa he should vote for the motion of the gentleman for He thought the consideration of the subject would peace and quiet to the country than a refusal to The refusal to give an answer to petitions had not all the exitations. In a retusal to give an answer to petitions had not diminished the agitation here or in the country. Order and harmony here would be produced only by referring and answering these petitions. He thought differently heretofore, but experience had shewn him that the House had pursued a wrong course. The policy of the House had put it in the power of the friends of abolition to make an excitement on the subject of the suppression of the right of petition and the right of greech here.

Mr. B. said, the northern people are made to believe that debate is suppressed here, and the South is made to believe that the northern people are coming here with views to abolish slavery. He was therefore in favor of taking a

borne here. They had intreated the House not to this discussion here. He upbraided the pretended friends he south here, for suffering this debate. The South had been deceived by both parties.

Mr. Wise asked the gentleman, whether the Van Buren

Mr. Bynum followed. He said the south had borne and

party of the South, or the Whig party of the South had sa-crificed the rights of the South.

Mr. Bynum. I hope sir, we shall have an opportunity to meet the question. I am anxious to meet it.—I am aware

of the situation in which any man must place himself, who attempts to answer the gentleman from Massachusetts. The Speaker called Mr. Bynum to order.

Mr. Stanley said if the gentleman was out of order, he

Mr. Turney made the motion and Mr. Bynum had leave proceed, Mr. Bynum said he could answer the gentleman from Massachusetts on the subject of abolition without being out of order. Under any other circumstances, he would with the

any government that was the government de facto. He contended that we were not bound, in all cases, to recognize independent governments. We have a right to take into view the fact, that the recognition of an insurrectionary and independent government of negroes would have an unfavorable effect upon the slaveholding part of this Union. The appearance and example of a black minister here would stimulate the slaves to revolt. It would be a dagger struck to the heart and vitals of the southern country. He denied the principle assumed by Mr. Adams, that without looking to these circumstances, we were bound to recognize any go vernment that was a government de facto. He differed with those of his friends who thought this subject might safely be The friends of abolition had entered this House. not recognize the independence of Hayti. Any Southern man who favored such a step was a traiter to the South The gentleman from Massachusetts had said that we ought comes, we will show them whether we fear then how them, not here, but at a proper place-whether we fear

which, in the vicinity of his seat, produced much meriment.

Mr. Bynum said he had the honor to belong to the comnittee on foreign affairs, and he could engage for himself, and them, that no power of this House could compel them to make a report on this subject, even if the instructions passed.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C., said he wished not to continue
the debate, but to suppress it. He did not consider the discussion as dangerous, but as dishonorable The whole subject was laid on the table on motion of Mr.

Campbell, of S. C.,—yeas 110, nays 44.

The House then adjourned over to Wednesday next.

MARRIED,

n Charleston, Portage County, Ohio, Dec. 9th, by Rev. Mr. this city,) to MISS SARAH F. WORDEN, of Hartford, Con-

NOTICES.

RECEIPTS.

PLEDGES AND DONATIONS From the 15th to 28th Dec. New Richmond, M. Strickland, quart. sub. \$10,00; Ame Elyria Juvenil A S Soc 2,00; coll. at Rockport 75 cts; by Rev J Monteith.

Knox county A S Soc on pledge, by Rev E Weed \$3,00.

From Dec. 28th to the 4th of Jan. From Oxford, for Rev J B Mahan \$6,00; this is a correct From Oxford, for Rev J B manan 50,00; taus is a contion of a mistake in a former acknowledgment; Wm Beard & Nathaniel Swain for the New Anti-slavery Book Depository 10,00: From Augustus Hopkins, for Rev J B Mahan ory 10,00; From Augustus Hopkins, for Rev J B 5,00; Richland county A S Soc, on pledge, 8,50; S W Cole toward Delaware county pledge 50 cts, C T Fairchild, donation, 75 cts; New Concord A S Soc, by prosfessor Black, toward Muskingum county pledge 25,00; J. Van Meter for Rev J B Mahan 2,50.

WM. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

Received of SARAH WEDGEWOOD, of New Castle, England, for the use of control
ELIZER WRIGHT, JR. Esq.
WM. DONALDSON, and, for the use of colored schools in Ohio \$119.60. by

Treasurer of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society.

FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

From Dec. 15th to the 22nd Dr. Adams, Juliet, Ill. \$5,00 which pays from No. 100 whole No. 204; Halsey Hulbert 2,50; Nathaniel Oviate ,50; Cornelius Lyman 2,50; Thos. Vincent 2,50; Robt. Hall 2.50; Philip White 2.50; Thos. Courow 2,50; Jos. Vandeman 2,50; Rev. Mr. Brisbane 2,50; J. Langston 1,25; Silas Andrews 2,50; Jno. Hansell 2,50; Samuel Wymond 2.50; Lewis Cox 2,50; Isaac Faris 2,00; Geo. Tippins 2.00; Rev. Jas. Ferris 1,00; Messrs Gilbert and Gibson 2,00; Bailey & Hoge 3.00 which pays to whole No. 218.

From Dec. 22nd to Dec. 28th. By Mr. Grimes for Robert Wilson \$2,50; Flavia A. Conger 2,50; C. Tomson, p. m. 3,00; D. Pound 4,50; M. Sturges 5,00, of this 1,50 for pamphlets; Danl Evans 3,00; Dr. Main, 2,50; P. M. of Worthington 3,00 for almanaes; A. M. Sumner 1,25; by John Ramsay, Tenn., for Jas Ewing, Esq., 2,50; Allen Leeper, Esq., 2,50; John Ramsay 2,50; David Ramsay 2,50; Samuel Ramsay 2,50; John H. Miller 2,50; Samuel Woods 2,50; James Woods 2,50; by Joseph A Dugdale, for Michner and Brown 2,50; which pays from whole No. 125 to 177; by Jesse Holmes, for Wm. Heald 2,50: Eli Cadwallader, Pa., 2,50; Wm. Rernett 2,50; Elijah Holmes, Va., 2,50; Chas. B. Huber 2,50.

From Dec 28th to Jan 4th

by Alonzo Bailey, Traveling Agent—Harvey Bliss, P M 50 cts; G Carpenter \$2,50; Nason Nichols 2,50; Chloe Barrett 1,00; M K Langdon 50 cts; Jno W Hoag 50 cts; Paul Tabor 50 cts; T I Ludlow 50 cts; Thos Tabor 60 cts; H Wood 2,50; Jno Raymond 50 cts; A Backus 50 cts; Winter & Park 2.50: Ramsdell & Underwood 2.50: Joe Mills 2,50; Jonathan Harnard 1,25; Nathaniel B Pratt 1,25; Sylvanus Westgate 50 cts; Danl Haviland 50 cts; Jerem. Vestgate 50 cts; Moses Bowerman 50 cts; Isnac Haviland 50 ets; Joshua Bowerman 2,50; Thos Atkinson 50 ets; Daniel Raymond 50 ets; Robt Hall 50 ets; Doct A B Palmer 50 cts; Nathan Thomas 2,50; Benj Thomas 2,50; Peleg C. Haviland 2,50.

H. McPherson 2,50; Thos W Collins 2,50; Sami Pangburn 2,50; W Collins 3,00; T Craven 2,00; J Robinson 1,00 Jas Heald 3,00; LA Spaulding 3,00; Jas M McCullough 3,00; Wm Wiltse 2,50; N H. Bond 2,50; N. H. Davis 3,00; Wm Talbert 2,50; Thomas Macy 2,50; James Wallace 3,00; S Guthrie 3,00, which pays to No 218; Wm Turner 2,50, which pays to No 183; Geo Claype Elihu Wolcott 4,50; James Tuttle, sen, 62 cts; Robt Hamilton, Pa., 5,00; A Johnson 2,50. J Vanpelt 2,50; Jae Young 2,50; S B Straine 2,50; Geo Adair 2,50; Jae Straine 2,50; Wm Garrett 2,50; Jao Garrett 2,50; Jan 2,50; Wm Garrett 2,50; Jao Garrett 2,50; James Straine 2,50; Saml C McConnell 2,50; D Reese 2,50; Ez McConnell 2,50; by S D Cochran, agent, for Wm Gass 2,50; Jas Winkoop, Tr. Hartford, (Licking co) soc 6,50. for whom. Will our agents have the goodness to name the persons, and especially the Post Offices or Places where the persons reside for whom they send money? Hartford, Licking co., is not on our sub. book —whose sub. is this money intended to pay? Guernesy county A S Soc for 4 copies, 10,00; R Andrey 2,50; R Cheedle 2 50; S Fairbanks 2.50; Mrs M R Miller 50 cts; Alex Alexander 5.00; Tho Milligan 2,00; Wm Campbell 50 cts.

JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

INFORMATION WANTED. PIERPONT SPERRY, a youth of some sixteen years, eft a Mr. Vaughts' house, in Shawaee town. Illinois, some time last May, on his way from the State of Mississippi to his home in Plattsburg, New York, and was not been heard of since. Information respecting him is req to be directed to the Rev. J. BLANCHARD, Cincinnal

Editors throughout the United States, will confer-Editors throughout the Universe States, vita confer a great favor upon this Widneed Mother, by giving the above notice at least one insertion in their respective papers.

to his widowed mother, Mrs. Lucy Sperry, Plattsbu

From the Franklin Farmer ilk Culture—No. 7.—Gathering Cocoons—prese ving Eggs—Killing the Chrysalides and curing Cotoons.

In four or five days after the worms begin to wind their cocoons, the most of them will have arisen: Should however a few weakly ones remain upon the hurdles at this time, they should be removed to a place by themselves, and furnished with bushes, and fed until they are ready to spin.

In two or three days after the last worms have arisen from the hurdles, the cocoons will all be completed, and should be immediately gathered. It will be unnecessary for me to lay down any de-finite rule for this operation: a few moments expefinite rule for this operation; a few moments experience will point out the most expeditious method.

While gathering the cocoons, those that are designed for seed may be selected. This I regard one of the most important points connected with the business; and doubt not that by proper election and judicious crossings with different varieties, as great improvemens may be made in the stock of silk worms as in that of any other demestic animal.

The cocoons with firm and fine texture, with hard ends, are the best for seed: if possible those that were wound about the same time should be elected, that the moths of both sexes may pierce them near the same period. Each healthy female moth will lay from 400 to 600 eggs; but it is not always safe to calculate on one half of the cocoon to produce female moths; therefore it is well to save an extra number to insure a supply of eggs.

There are no certain signs to distinguish the male from the female cocoon; yet it is found that those that are smaller and sharp at one end or both ends, and depressed, or rather straight in the middie, most generally produce the male: the more full and round cocoons, without the depression in the middle, usually contains the female.

The cocoons intended for seed should be stripped of the floss or loose tow, which consists of irregular fibres, by which the worm attaches its work to the twig, or whatever place it is about to form its cocoons. They should then be placed on the hurdles in their layers; and in about two weeks the moths will come out; always in the forepart of the day; and generally before the sun is two hours high. If laid upon the net hurdles, which is best, they will immediately fall through the meshes, and remain suspended on the under side, where they are not liable to become entangled in the cocoons. As soon as the male finds the female they become united. They should be taken carefully by the wings in pairs, and placed on sheets of paper, where some allow them to remain until the female has completed laying her eggs; which will be generally in about three

Dandolo recommends to seperate them after they have been together six hours, which he says is time sufficient to impregnate all the eggs .-This however is not always the case, which may be known by some of the eggs remaining of bright yellow, while those that are impregnated, will, in the course of four or five days gradually change to a brown ash color.

My plan is to let them remain until near night when the female will be anxious to lay her eggs, I then take each by the wings and gently seperate them. I then place the females at regular disances, of about one and a half or two inches from each other, upon sheets of paper, hanging nearly perpendicular, which are pinned at each end, two cords, or twines, stretched across the room. By separating them, the females are not disturbed while laying their eggs, and by placing them at regular distance upon the papers, the eggs will be more uniformly distributed over the sheets. During this period the room should be darkened

Frequently the males appear first, and when there is an excess, they should be put into a box, or kept in some dark place until they are wanted I have used them when five or six days old, with equal success. If there be an excess of females they may be supplied with males that have already been in a state of union: in this case they may be seperated after they have been togethe five or six hours.-The male is known by its smaller size and continual fluttering of its wings, while the female seldom moves or flutters.

If a second crop is expected from these eggs the same season, they must be exposed to the atmosphere of the room: They will not hatch with the same degree of regularity, as those of the first crop, that had been kept in a cool place during the winter and spring: but will all probably hatch in about the same number of days from the time they were laid; which will frequently make a difference of five or six days. The same care From the principles of his system, as far as I was capable of must be taken not to put the worms of two days hatchings together.

The varieties called the two crop worms will all generally hatch in this climate the second time: but I have found those of the one crop varieties, a part only, of the eggs upon the same paper, will hatch in due time; while others laid at the same time, and exposed to the same degree of temperature remain unhatched until the coming spring .-The eggs that are intended to be kept over the winter should be folded up in the papers and laid in a tin box, or a covered pail to keep mice and insects from them, and placed in a cool dry cellar. When it is intended to feed a succession of crops from the same stock of eggs; it is recommended to remove them in the spring, towards the first hatching season into glass bottles and cork them tight, and place them upon the ice in an ice-house On this point I have not had sufficient experience to give the best method of preserving the eggs beyond the usual time of hatching. I did however last season feed three small crops from the same parcel of eggs; the last of which were brought out from the ice-house, which had been kept in tin box on the first day of July, and in about twenty-six days from the time they were hatched they wound their cocoons which were of good

After the cocoons have been gathered; those that are intended for sale or for future reeling, must be submitted to some process by which the moths will be killed, to prevent them from perforating the cocoons. This is done by various methods. I have always found spreading them out in their layers on the hurdles, and exposing them for several days to the heat of the sun, to be the best and easiest mode: this however might fail to answer the purpose, should several rainy or cloudy days follow in succession at this time.

Another-is to put them in baskets or boxes and lace them in an oven moderately heated, and let hem remain half an hour. Mr. Smith of Baltimore says :- "I put the cocoons into a tight tin vessel, with a cover closely fitted, and put this vessel into another, a little larger, containing such a quantity of water as will nearly fill it. Fire is then applied and the water kept boiling half an hour or more, according to the size of the vessel, and until the cocoons in the inner vessel shall become as hot as the boiling water: The cocoons are then spread out in a dry room that the mois-

ture may evaporate. Mr. Williams of Em Hill, Roxbury, says:—
"The first cocoons I raised were killed by putting them in a clean tin kittle after turning in a gill of high wines, throwing a net over to keep them from the alcohol, covering them close, and placing the kettle in a warm sun. The evaporation kills the chrysalis without staining the cocoons. The two last seasons I found New England rum would namer the same end. By this process the em-pryo seems not to exude any thing to stain its throud, as it does by steeming and baking."

If it be found at any time, from the causes above given that the sun should fail to accomplish the end desired, an improvement on Mr. Williams' plan, might I think be made to answer a better purpose on a large scale than any other—by putting the cocoons into a tight cask or hogshead, and filling it nearly full, then secure a netting or frame across inside of the cask to keep the cocoons in their places; then turn the cask over a basin of alcohol or rum, moderately heated by a few coals or ashes .-Or by another method. By closing the top of the cask, and putting the alcohol into a tight tin vessel with a tube connecting it through a hole in or near the bottom of the eask, and placing a small fire under the alcohol. This plan I have never tried, but am of opinion that many bushels of colabor and trouble than by any other.

After the life of the insect is destroyed, the cocoons must be spread out upon the hurdles, in the econoery, to dry, or cure as it is termed; and stirred every day; and in good weather the windows and doors of the room should be opened: If spread upon the net-work, the air can pass freey through them and they will cure in a short

H. P. BYRAM.

THE COLORED AMERICAN, Published weekly by Messrs, Ray and Bell, New York, No. 161. Dunne st.; edited by Rev. Samuel E. Cornish. Terms-\$2 00 per annum in advance.

Near Brandenburg, Cet. 1838.

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS, Edited by William H. Burleigh, is published by the Ex-cutive Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, every Wednesday, at No. 7, Fifth street, at \$2 00 per year, if paid in advance; \$2 50 if not paid until the expiration of six months after the time of su and \$3 00 if not paid until the end of the year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN. Edited by John G. Whittier, is published by the Eastern District Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, every Fifth-day, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 29 N. Ninth st. below Arch.

Price of subscription, \$2 00 per annum, payable, always, advance. \$5 00, in advance, will pay for one copy three

THE FRIEND OF MAN. Edited by Wm. Goodell, and published at Utica, N. Y.

by U. C. Rogers, under the direction of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society.

Terms—\$2 50 if paid within the year. THE LIBERATOR. Edited by W. L. Garrison, published by Isaac Knapp,

Boston, No. 125, Cornhill. Terms-\$2 50 payable in advance; \$3 00 in three subscribing. nonths from time of EMANCIPATOR,

Edited by J. Leavitt, and published at New York, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

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ZION'S WATCHMAN, Edited by La Roy Sunderland; published by George storrs, New York city. Terms-\$2 50 payable in advance.

HERALD OF FREEDOM, Published at Concord, New Hampshire; edited by W. G. Terms-\$1 00 payable in advance.

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Terms-50 cts. payable in advance. CHARTER OAK. Published monthly by the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Soci-

Terms—50 cts. per annum. HUMAN RIGHTS, Published monthly, at New York,

l'erms-25 cts. per annum. SPIRIT OF ROGER WILLIAMS, Published by the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, for ratuitons distribution, sold by the quantity.

Genius of Universal Emancipation, Published weekly by B. Lundy, Editor, at Hennipen Illinois. Terms-\$1 50 per annum.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURER, Published by the New York State Anti Slavery Society; dited by Wm. Gooodell. Terms-\$1 00 per annum.

From Wm. R. Dewitt, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Harrisburg, Pa. IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

During a recent visit to Philidelphia, I made it my business to become acquainted with Mr. D. F. Newton, and his Institution for the cure of impediments of speech, No.
41, North Eight street. Of Mr. Newton's moral character
I was led to form a high estimate, He appears devoted to the moral and intellectual improvement of his students. examining them, and the result of his instructions which I myself witnessed, I have the utmost confidence in his abiliv to cure the most inveterate stamerer, who will devote the requiste time and attention to his instructi WM. R. DEWITT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLCOTT'S LECTURES.

To all who wish to know what pure orthodox ab olitionism is-and who wish to be armed from head to foot with the whole panoply of abolition facts, arguments, illustrations, answers to objections, showing a thorough knowledge of slavery, slave-laws, Biblical principles, common law, and common sense:-

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Mr. OLCOTT is a distinguised lawyer-is District Attorney for Medina Co., O. His book gives bundant and striking evidence of a long and thorough acquaintance with history, the sacred scripures, and common law. It exhibits uncommon tact, ingenuity, and originality-and contains more reading matter than any anti-slavery book heretofore sold in the West,—and all for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. We hope that all our societies will hasten to procure one or more copies for circulation in their respective vicinities, and that individuals who can purchase, will do so for the good of their neighbors They can be had in any quantities of Mr. Olcott, Medina, Medina Co., O., or at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnati. JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

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EMERY & HOWELLS. Have Removed their Cooper's Ware Manufactory and Grocery business, to their new stand on Main street, near Front, West side, where they have on hand of good material and excellent workwamship, and offer to sell on con-

enient terms, 500 Barrel and Staff Pine and Cedar Churns,

300 Nests Tubs, 300 Cedar Buckets,

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200 Kegs Tar, with a general variety of Cordage Proceries, &c. &c.

We will also give Groceries, Cooper's Ware, or any other tind of goods in exchange for articles of country produce, 20 or 30 Barrels country Sugar wanted immediately.

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lished. Their great excellence has gained for them the admiration of Educaters, and they are generally adopted as standard class books in the schools of. Western and South States. Two highly important works-Professor Mansfield's 'Po litical Grammar,' and Miss Beecher's 'Moral Instructor,'-

NEW PUBLICATION.

have recently been added to the series.

Movember 20th, 1838.

Trial of REV. J. B. MAHAN, for Felony, in the Mason Circuit Court of Kentucky; commencing on Tuesday, the 13th, and terminating on Monday, the 19th of November, 1888. Reported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reeder, Esqrs., of Maysville, Ky.

THIS is a very important document—great principles vere involved in this case; and here the reader will find them clearly stated, ably argued, and decisively settled. The Judge in his charge and decision; and the counsel in their speeches, have gone over the whole ground; and hence, have given a great amount of important information, in respect to the the case before them.
This document should be spread far and wide—it will do

much directly and indirectly for ABOLITION. It can be sent by mail, or by the quantity, in other ways. Will not ends in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, Pittsburg. Utiea, &c., and throughout our own State, send in their orders for this "Trial!" Now is the time, while the River emains open.

Single copy-25 cts. A considerable reduction to those who purchase by the quantity.

J. & G. LAMB,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK Manufacturers. No. 214 Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th. Wk, the subscribers, most respectfully acknowledge the liberal patronage that we have hitherto received from our friends and the public, in the above business, for which we ratefully return our thanks. And, as our object is to com oine in all our goods, neatness, strength and durability with cheapness, we feel confident that, by unremitted atten tion to business, we shall be able to produce such articles as will not fail to secure further patronage.

We therefore beg leave to inform them, that we have now and shall continue to have constantly on hand, a general assortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Saddle baggs, Trunks, &c., &c., with every variety of Waggon, Cart and Plowing Geor; which are made from the best materials by competent workmen, at our own Manufactory. Also, imported English Bridles, Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs; with a general assortment of Whips, and other articles too tedious to mention.

All Orders shall be minutely attended to, and executed with the greatest possible dispatch. - TERMS CASH. Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838.

J. &. G. LAMB.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE. A Farm of 80 acres, situated near to the McAdamized road, six miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation, a frame house having four rooms and a cellar; also a frame barn 56 by 40 feet, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20 fruit trees. The land is rolling, fertile, and well-watered

A fertile Farm of 63 acres, situated in a healthy region eight miles from town, well calculated for a Country Seat. having 38 acres in cultivation, an excellent and well finished brick house with 8 rooms, a hall, a cellar, and a porch; also a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry houses; likewise a carriage house, a brick smoke house, a two story log house, an excellent garden with every variety of choice shrubs, fruit trees and vines; also a paddock with many quince, plum, peach and other fruit trees; and a large apple rchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with springs

A Farm of 80 acres, situated six miles from town, upon the Ohio, having 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard, a log house and many springs. The soil is rich and consists of upland and bottom. It is eligibly located for a Country Seat, naving good building sites, and delightful views of the river and the Kentucky hills.

good Farm of 200 acres, situated 1 mile from the Ohio and 76 from town, having 100 acres in cultivation, an extenive orchard, several cabins and many springs. The land is A desirable Farm of 166 acres, situated 10 miles from

town upon a road, having 100 acres in culture, a good frame house with 14 rooms and a cellar; also an extensive frame barn, a frame cow house 60 feet long, and lumber, smoke, wagon and carriage houses; likewise two orchards, one common and the other choice, apple, pear and peech trees.— The land is fair quality, situated favorably for tillage, and abounds in stone, water and valuable timber. A fertile Farm of 160 acres, situated in Indiana 44 miles

from Cincinnati, having 80 acres in cultivation, an excellent brick house, 50 by 36 feet, with 11 rooms, a hall and cellar; also a substantial frime barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large or chard of apple, cherry and peach trees. The land is level, and the neighborhood healthly.

A desirable Farm of 270 acres, situated 5 miles from town

pon a good road, having 220 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; also a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and a para-gus beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms; also a brick milk house with two bed rooms, a commodious frame batu, a brick smoke house, and frame stables and cow houses.— The land is rich and consists of bottom and upland. It is a very good farm, and well calculated for a country seat, or dairy, nursery, and market garden purposes.

A Country Seat, with 32 acres of land, situated upon road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in cultivation, a frame nouse having 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame stable, a good cistern and a large orchard of choice apple. pear and cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow, is

rich and rolling.

A good Farm of 70 acres, situated 8 miles from town, near to a McAdamized road, having 45 acres in cultivation. an orchad of choice grafted fruit trees, a new brick he with 5 rooms, a cellar, and a porc , also a lage frame barn with sheds, cribs and wagon house, two springs and a creek. The land is excellent and eligibly located for culture, 240 acres of very good land well located for cultivation, situated 24 miles from town, with 150 acres in culture, an orchard of 7 to 8 acres of choice grafted fruit trees, a frame nouse having 5 rooms an a cellar; also a commodious frame barn, two wells and many springs. The farm is in excellent

A farm of 112 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 miles from town, having 40 acres in tillage, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame barn, a well and a nursery of peach and apple trees; likewise cherry, peach, raspberry and current trees. The land is rich and generally rolling.

A fertile Farm of 180 acres, situated 18 miles from town, and 3 from the Ohio river, having 90 acres in cultivation, s stone house, 40 by 20 feet, with 4 rooms, a hall, and a cel lar; also a two story tan house, 34 by 20 feet, and several tan pits; likewise a saw-mill, a frame barn, 50 by 30 feet, and an orchard of 3 acres of choice apple, pear and peach trees. The land is rich, rolling, and well watered with

A desirable Stock Farm of 420 acres, situated upon turnpike, 28 miles from Lawrenceburgh, and 50 from Cinati, with 150 acres in cultivation, (chiefly in meadow) an orchard of 4 acres of grafted apple trees, a cider mill and a press; also a frame house having 4 rooms and a porch; likewise a commodious frame barn; also a lage log barn, and a new frame shop. The land is eligibly situated for culture, and first rate quality for hay. It is a fine grazing farm. It will be sold at a low rate upon favorable terms.

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS . Also, several small tracts without buildings, s few miles from the city.

Eligible HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale, Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full informa-ion, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postage paid. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 percent at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers. English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank of England notes bought and sold.

Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their estate will incur no expense unless sales be effected. The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, Fourth st. East of Main. SUGAR BEET SEED.

MILES'

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO. From various and recent publications, it would seem the many of the friends of this medicine are disposed to call it a specific; a sovereign remedy for many diseases; and some have gone so far as to assert positively, that it will cure all diseases. While we claim for it as great powers in the removal of diseases as are possessed by any one medicine, and especially the function of exciting glandular secretions with out producing ptyalism (of which we have abundant testi mony.) We do not claim that it is a specific, or sovereign remedy; nor do we believe that any medicine ever possesse

such power.

Some who are decidedly friendly to the medicine, and warm advocates, for its use, are strongly inclined to attribut ing the jealousies manifested towards it, by inuendos, calo

el slanders, &c., to the medical faculty.

We would say to such, that this is not, in our opinion, a it should be. For, although we occasionally find a medical man so wedded to early impressions, ancient theories, and stereotyped improvements, that he is unwilling to give credit to any new discovery or improvement which does not in all respects coincide with his theory and preconceived no tion of what constitute the proper means of relieving the ills of mankind; and perhaps we might add a few who fear for the fate of their purses, should they fall in with the idea that after all, this may be a substitute for CALOMEL. we are happy to be able to say, that a large portion of the high-minded and humane members of the profession have manifested pleasure in seeing the introduction and prosperity of the medicine, and have treated both it and its proprietors with cordiality and respect. To our certain knowledge more than 600 physicians make it a common prescription, and we doubt not thousands with whom we are not acquain ted, use it extensively in their practice,

We have no evidence that physicians, as a body, have given their influence for the purpose of injuring its reputa-tion, but we have much evidence to the contrary. We do believe, however, that these malicious attempts have originated with, and been promulgated by, secret NOSTRUM makerstheir craft being in greater danger from the popularity of this medicine, than that of any other.

For the Company:
A. MILES, General Agent.

\$10,000 WANTED. Any person having this sum to loan; at 10 per cent for number of years, on good security, may hear of an opportunity by applying at this office. Aug. 14

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADLERY. The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and ustomers that they have just received, direct from the manu factories in England, a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery Saddlery, &c. &c., consisting in part of— Scotch Spring Knob Locks, from 5 to 10 inches Carpenters' and Day's Patent Knob Locks, 5 to 9 in.

do. Hall Door, Night and Dead Locks

Common Mortice Locks and Latches aproved Square Latches cotch Spring Long Latches Blake's Patent Latches, Norfolk and Br. Thumb Latcher Patent and Common But Hinges of all sizes Parliament and Loose Joint Hinges and Broad Butts Wood Screws from 3-8 to 4 in., of all Nos. Hand Rail Screws, Bed Screws, Mill and Timber Screws Cut Tacks, Springs, Sparrowbills and Finishing Nails

Wrought Tacks; Nail, Closet and Water Hooks Trace Chains Halter, Back, Breach, Ox and Log Chains Padlocks, Chest, Desk, Trunk, Till, Cupboard, Sideboard and Drawer Locks
Speart, Davenport's, Taylor's and Moulson's Hand, Pannel

and Ripping Saws Iron, Brass and Blueback Saws Turning, Iron and Wood do. Compass and Key hole do. Circular, Cross-cut, Pitt, Mill, Felloe and Vencering do. Firmer and Turning Chisels and Gouges A large assortment of Planes and Plane Irons Iron, Steel and Steel Blade Squares

Miller & William's, Jacob William's, Cassats, Kolo's Hunt's and Collins' Chopping Axes Hand, Broad, Ship and Co Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes Hatchets, Hammers, Augurs, Gimblets, &c. &c. Armitage, Mouse Hoe Anvils Sanderson & Co.'s and Hill's Anvils Cast Steel, English Blister and German Steel Vices Sledge and Hand Hammers and Smiths' Bellows Dust, Hearth, Clothes, Hair, Paint, Shōe and Horse Brushe

Plain and Orgamental Bellows Tea Trays, Waiters' Bread Baskets, &c. A large assortment of Silver Pencil Ca es Together with a very great variety of articles in the Hard ware line too numerous to specify, all which, having been selected with great care and bought for cash, they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit, at their store, No. 18, Main street.

C. DONALDSON & CO. Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1838.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, Just arrived from New York, and for sale at the

Ohio Anti-Slavery office.
RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN to Suffrage, Citi zenship, and Trial by Jury: being a book of facts, arguments and authorities, historical notices, and sketches of debates with notes-price 25 cents REMARKS OF HENRY B. STANTON, in the Re

sentative's Hall, on the 23d and 24th of February, 1837 pefore the Committee of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to whom was referred sundry memorials or the subject of Slavery—price 12 1-2.

SPIRIT OF HUMANITY AND ESSENCE OF MORALITY; extracted from the productions of the Enlightened and Benevolent of various ages and climes-illustrated with Engravings.

E AM. AN I-SLAVERY ALMANAC. For 1839,

For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository, North-west corner of Main and Sixth streets. Price, \$4,00 per hundred, 50 cents a dozen, 6 cents single.

ALSO:-The Proceedings of the Indiana Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Milton, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1838. For sale at the Cincinnati Book Depository.

The following is from a highly respectable young lady, re siding in Cincinnati, with whom many of our citizens are

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16, 1838. To DR. PECK-Sir I esteem it a duty and privilege to recommend the 'Watasia' to all who are afflicted with cough, having myself, as I have many reasons for believing, by its ase, been rescued from an early grave.

Last spring, while engaged as a school teacher in the coun try, I was attacked with a severe cough. I took advice and prescriptions from physicians, but without relief. After a apse of several weeks, I returned to the city, and again sought counsel of physicians. My case was pronounced hopeless, and I was permitted by my attending physician, to take the Watasia, saying 'it may render your condition more comfortable while life lasts.' Prostration of strength, copious night sweats, and a daily returning fever, foretold an alarming consumption. I had taken but one bottle of your medicine ere my symtoms become more favorable. Other medicines had served only to tighten my cough—this enabled me to breathe more easily, and to expectorate freely.

Six months have elapsed since I felt the first presage of disease. My cough gradually declined, strength returned, and a full measure of health is now the richest cup of my bles-

ABBY S. EUSTIS.

Oct. 26-249-1t.

sings.

THE MISSES BLACKWELLS' in thanking their friends and the public, for the unusually flattering patronage they have received, would state, that they are ready to take a limited number of Boarding Pupils, and believe that their former experience in tuition, will in-

sure the comfort and improvement of those entrusted to MISS BLACKWELL, Teacher of Music and Singing, informs her friends and the public, that she will be happy to instruct in those accomplishments, at her residence, on East Third Street, between Lawrence and Pike, where she will have constantly on hand, an assortment of very supe rior Pianos, at the New York prices,

7 7 DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS

Adopted by the PEACE CONV NTION.

Held in Boston, September 18th, 19th, & 20th. Printed on white, straw-colored, light-blue, pink, and salmon-colored Satin, in proper form for framing: Also, on fine, and various colored letter paper;

Price, single copy, on paper . 12 cts. On Satin, 75
FOR SALE at the corner of Main and Sixth street Cincinnati, by S. A. ALLEY,
And at Ludlew's Station, by JOHN O. WATTLES.

TIN WARE, RUSSIA IRON GRATES, &c. The subscriber manufactures and has constantly on hand general assortment of Tin Ware, and a great variety of other articles that are necessary in House-keeping.

Also, a good assortment of the latest and most approved
Stoves; he is the sole manufacturer of Gold's Union Oven and any person who will test its merits as a Bake Oven, will be satisfied that for convenience and economy it surpasses

Russia Iron Grates made to order. The above articles, wholesale andretail, on Fifth street, etween Main and Walnut. D. DEFOREST.

To Country Merchants! BOOK AND PAPER STORE.

TRUMAN & SMITH. Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 150 tween Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, Have a constant supply of Books in every departs Literature and Science, at reduced prices. Country Merchants, and all others wanting BOOKS AND STATIONARY, at wholesate and retail, are inited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Bibles of different kinds, from large quarto to 32 mo., plain, and elegant. All the Biblical commentaries, in common use, also a common variety of Hymn Books. Miscellaneous Works, consisting of Travels, History iographies, Memoirs.

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New Publications, on every subject of interest, regu arly received, immediately after publication.

Blank Books, Slates, Slate Pencils, Copy Books, Letter, Writing and Printing Paper, and Writing Ink, Wafers, aling Wax, and every article of STATIONARY. Book-Binders Stock, consisting of Leathers, Boards Gold

other Binding Materials MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of En land, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing their riends to remit it through their Bankers to the account of Thomas Emery with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Lon don can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it

is designed must be particularly stated.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St. AGENTS FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

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